# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4755. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

# EUROPEAN NEWS.

## Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

### A Paris Rumor of Maximilian's Abdication.

### The French Budget--Statement of the Minister of Finance.

### The New Army Scheme a Guarantee of Peace.

### The Italian Government and the Pope Coming to Terms.

## NEWS BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

### FRANCE.

**The Reported Abdication of Maximilian.**

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 20.

*Le Temps* this morning announces its unqualified belief that the Emperor NAPOLEON has received official intelligence of the abdication of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN.

**Effect of President Johnson's Message—Financial Condition of the Empire.**

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 20—Evening.

Since the Message of President JOHNSON to Congress was received here in full by steamer, it has had a better effect on public opinion than the meagre and imperfect synopsis which was previously received through the Atlantic Cable.

The budget of M. FOULD, the French Minister of Finance, shows that the revenues and expenditures of France are in a state of equilibrium, and declares that the proposed scheme for the reorganization of the army will involve no increase of the taxes, but will prove a fresh guarantee for peace in the future.

### ITALY.

**Italy and the Pope Coming to Terms.**

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The *Moniteur*, in an editorial this morning, thinks there is no doubt that the relations between Italy and the Pope will be placed on a sound basis.

### SPAIN.

**American Ships-of-War at Gibraltar.**

LISBON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The United States iron-clad *Miantonomoh*, accompanied by other vessels of the American fleet, arrived in the Straits of Gibraltar on the 14th inst.

**A French Loan to the Spanish Government.**

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 20—Evening.

It is reported that M. FOULD has loaned ninety millions of francs to the Government of Spain.

### AUSTRIA.

**The Hungarian Address to the Emperor.**

PESTH, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet has agreed to the address to the Emperor of Austria recently adopted by the Lower Chamber.

**The Hungarian Constitution to be Restored.**

PESTH, Thursday, Dec. 20.

In the Hungarian Diet to-day M. FAVERNICUS announced that the Emperor had resolved to restore the Constitution to Hungary.

### ENGLAND.

**Reduction of the Bank of England Discount Rate.**

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 20—Evening.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

**London Money Market.**

OPENING PRICES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 20—11 A. M.

Before official hours, United States Five-twenty Bonds were offered at 71½ for the issue of 1862, being the closing rate of last evening.

Consols are quoted "firmer."

Eries have advanced to 49.

Illinois Centrals, 78½.

Five-Twenties, '62, 71½.

CLOSING PRICES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 20—Evening.

Consols closed firm and unchanged at 89¾ for money.

American Securities closed at the following figures:

United States Five-Twenties..........71¼

Illinois Central shares..........78¾

Erie Railway shares..........48¾

**Five-twenties at Frankfort.**

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

United States bonds of 1862 are quoted at 75¾ this morning at Frankfort, with quite an active demand.

**Liverpool Cotton Market.**

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 20—Noon.

The Cotton market to-day opened active at yesterday's closing rates, 14⅛d. for Middling Uplands. The sales to-day promise to reach 13,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 20—Evening.

The Cotton market continued steady all day and prices closed firm at 14⅛d. for Middling Uplands. The sales of the day amounted to 14,000 bales.

**Breadstuffs.**

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The Breadstuffs Market was dull, and prices closed unchanged from last quotations.

**Petroleum.**

ANTWERP, Thursday, Dec. 20.

PETROLEUM is steady at a slight decline; 53 francs is the current quotation for Pennsylvania refined.

### MARINE NEWS.

**Arrivals Out.**

LONDONDERRY, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The steamship *Belgian*, from Quebec, touched there to-day, and after landing the London mails and passengers, proceeded to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York Dec. 8, arrived out on Monday, the 17th.

## NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

**The Java at Halifax and the Deutschland and St. Laurent at this Port.**

The Royal Mail steamship *Java*, Capt. MOODIE, which left Liverpool at 10 A. M. of Dec. 8, and Queenstown the evening of the 9th inst., arrived at Halifax yesterday, at 1 A. M. *en route* to Boston. She has seventy-five passengers for that city and twenty-five for Halifax. She sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for Boston, where she will be due to-night.

The steamship *Deutschland*, from Southampton Dec. 5, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamship *St. Laurent*, from Havre, Dec. 6, arrived at this port last night.

The news by these arrivals has been chiefly anticipated by Atlantic cable dispatches.

### OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

**Misfortunes of the French Government in Its Mexican Policy—President Johnson's Message—A Great Political Blunder—The Case of Lamirande.**

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1866.

The French Government appears destined to be unfortunate to the very end of the Mexican enterprise. So true it is that one misfortune brings a whole family in its train. For a fortnight everybody was excited about Mexico, and everybody was demanding of the Government to say something to relieve the uneasiness that prevailed. But see what a mistake! It chose the very day of the arrival of President JOHNSON's message to publish in the *Moniteur* that orders had been given in all the ports to fit out with dispatch the vessels that are to bring the army home from Mexico! Without doubt the Government was right in showing to the public that it was preparing to do what President JOHNSON demanded, for otherwise there might have been more or less of a panic. Nevertheless the Government had been getting ready for weeks to bring its troops home, and the public knew the fact more or less certainly. As it was not, therefore, President JOHNSON's Message or dispatches which are to bring the troops away, and as the French Government was getting its transports ready for some time for this object, we see how maladroit it was to publish President JOHNSON's message and its notice of evacuation on the same day. It gave full scope for the opposition Press to throw out taunts of all kinds, and they did not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity. The *Liberté*, for example, ventured to say: "The following lines inserted this morning in the *Moniteur* have been very much remarked and commented upon! 'Orders have been given in our naval ports to prepare everything necessary for the return of the French troops from Mexico.' The explanation of the insertion of these lines are naturally found in the Message of President JOHNSON, where the reader may easily find it for himself."

As every one recognizes the want of tact in the Minister who gave these items to the official paper, it is probable he will have to answer for it in high places; for it is in high places after all where the responsibility falls. The Government journals are trying to attenuate the affair by saying that everybody knew the troops were coming home in a block, and this notice of the preparations might as well be given one day as another; whereas for President JOHNSON his dispatches were written for buncombe, since they only asked the French Government to do what it was doing, and would have done as well and as quickly without the asking. All these mistakes of the Emperor have given rise to a word which appears to be going the round of the Diplomatic Corps, and which is having a great success. They speak of his Majesty as "*une incapacité inconnue!*"—(an unknown incapacity!)

In the same number of the *Moniteur* appears a notice of the disavowal by Gen. SHERIDAN and Mr. STANTON of Gen. SEDGWICK's operations against Matamoras. So that, whatever may be the language of high officials, it is a source of gratification to know that their acts are legal, and that they comprehend that a great nation can only be great by being just. The French journals have noticed this incident, and made the same observation in regard to it.

You will have seen that LAMIRANDE, who robbed the Bank of Poitiers in France, and escaped to New-York, has been tried at Poitiers, and condemned to ten years of dungeon—a more infamous condemnation than that to hard labor. On the trial many interesting incidents occurred. Here is one of them. He said that he had a large sum money when he was arrested at New-York, and that the lawyers who were engaged to defend him took it, and were to have 50,000 francs for their services, and then were to hand the balance back. "Did they do it?" said the Judge. "No, they only gave me back of the whole sum 20,000 francs." "What did they do with the balance?" "They kept it, probably." "And they were lawyers?" "Yes. Oh," added the Judge, "they were New-York lawyers!"

The newspapers, before his arrival, are attempting to make of Gen. DIX a lion. One paper boldly says: "The man who is evidently to be the lion of the Winter season is Gen. DIX." We are sure the General—without knowing him—does not desire to play any such *rôle*.

MALAKOFF.

**English Views of President Johnson's Position—The Alabama Claims—Reconstruction.**

*From the London Times, Dec. 5.*

The first telegraphic summary of a Presidential Message which has ever been flashed across the Atlantic appeared in our second edition of yesterday. The Message itself was delivered at Washington on Monday, and the full text of it cannot have been in the hands of the American public many hours before an outline of it was circulated in this metropolis. Meagre as it is, this outline contains much that is interesting to European readers, and especially to ourselves. The *Alabama* claims occupy a prominent place in it, and a belief is expressed by the President that an early settlement of them may be effected. He seems, indeed, to apologise for the delay which has taken place, and which he attributes, in part, to the change of Ministry in England. He encourages Congress, however, to expect that we shall now consider the matter in a becoming and friendly spirit, evidently placing more confidence in the conciliatory policy of Lord STANLEY than in that of Lord RUSSELL.

We entirely agree with President JOHNSON that it is high time this vexatious dispute was set at rest, and we regret that Lord RUSSELL, though probably right in disclaiming any legal liability to compensation, *did not hold out any hope of a compromise honorable to both parties*. It ought to have been recognized from the first that the circumstances attending the equipment and escape of the *Alabama*, apart from the untoward incident of Sir JOHN HARDING's illness, constituted a new case in international law, and the discussion of it should have been deferred until the end of the war. Instead of this, each act of depredation was made the subject of a separate claim for indemnity as it arose, and both Governments were deeply committed to their respective positions before Mr. ADAMS entered into the final correspondence with Lord RUSSELL. The present Foreign Secretary is perfectly free to entertain any fresh proposals without prejudice; and it would be a great misfortune if he were to be embarrassed in dealing with them according to his own judgment by any reluctance to reverse the decision of his predecessor. As Lord BACON says of his own scientific method, it is less presumptuous to differ from great authorities on principles than on the inferences drawn from principles. Lord RUSSELL may have reasoned correctly from his own premises when he declined the offer of arbitration; *but there are other premises which, if admitted into the argument, might have led him to a different conclusion*. By appointing a Commission to inquire into the operation of our Neutrality laws, the present Government has acknowledged the relevancy of such extra-legal considerations, and this step will obviously render the adjustment of the *Alabama* claims much easier than it would otherwise have been. * * *

The renewed adhesion of President JOHNSON to his own reconstruction policy, in spite of the recent elections, *is better calculated to excite surprise than admiration*. It is always dangerous to interpret the political symptoms of foreign countries with too much confidence, but, so far as anything can be known about public opinion in America, it is certain that a decisive verdict against the President, and in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, has been recorded by the American people. The issue had been fairly before them for many months, and the result is that the Republicans command a majority so overwhelming as to render the Presidential veto quite nugatory. *There is no disgrace in bowing to necessity, and if ever there was a political necessity it is surely that which Mr. Johnson is still inflexibly resisting.* There is no parallel between such resistance and the successful opposition of the King of Prussia to the rejection by the Chambers of his scheme for the reorganization of the army. The King of Prussia assumes to hold his crown by Divine right, and, though philosophers may deride the claim, the great mass of his subjects tolerate it. President JOHNSON, on the contrary, neither is nor professes to be any more than a public servant. In the messages justifying his veto, and in all his subsequent addresses, he has appealed from Congress to the great body of electors, and to that appeal the November elections are the response. They are accepted by the South as an irrevocable sentence of disfranchisement upon those States which refuse the conditions dictated by the North, and the only escape from the dilemma which its friends can suggest is, that the President should coerce Congress by the naval and military force at his command. Yet we are informed that he actually urges this body, exasperated by his late attacks upon it, and flushed with victory upon victory, to think better of the whole matter and take his advice about it. *Obstinacy carried to this pitch is not without an element of sublimity*; but, after all, statesmanship must be measured by a practical standard. Popes are the only rulers who can summon legions of angels to defend them against the inevitable without forfeiting a character for worldly wisdom, and of all rulers elective Presidents are those who have *least right and the least power to defy the popular will*.

**The Great Reform Demonstration in Dublin.**

The London *Times* of Dec. 4 says:

"The working men of the metropolis, like the working men of other parts of the country, yesterday expressed their opinion upon the Reform question. They did so in the best temper and in the most orderly spirit, and probably with less inconvenience to the general public than anybody could have ventured to hope. At the same time a result in every way so satisfactory has been attained only through the frustration upon nearly all points of the wishes of the promoters. The Demonstration was not held in any of the public parks. A site tendered by the Government was refused by the Reform League, and facilities for the meeting were eventually accepted at the hands of a member of the very party which it was the object of the demonstration to discredit. The League, disappointed as to the site, clung strenuously to the project of making a demonstration grander in point of numbers than any which had taken place in the provinces. So far from attaining their desires, the aggregate yesterday assembled under the Reform banner has been out-numbered repeatedly in different parts of this Kingdom. To the circumstance that the Reform League egregiously miscalculated the extent of their own influence it is, however, owing that the proceedings came to an end in daylight, and that the admirable behavior of the classes who shared in the procession was not marred or discredited by violence committed after nightfall by any lower strata of society. Had the crowd and consequently the duration of the march been multiplied eight or tenfold, the anticipations of misfortune might have proved but too well founded. The day's proceedings showed, what the sturdiest Conservative must be willing to admit, that the more intelligent mechanics are at least the equals, in all that constitutes good citizens, of the small shopkeepers who now possess the franchise. Any Englishman might feel proud of the bearing and demeanor of those men who walked to Beaufort House yesterday, through pools of mud and under frequent showers, to vindicate a principle on which they felt strongly."

**Speech of Mr. Bright at a Trades' Reform Meeting—Eloquent Denunciation of the Tory Government.**

At a meeting of the London Trades' Society, held on the evening of the 3d inst., Mr. BRIGHT made a very eloquent speech on the question of reform. We have room for a brief extract only:

"Look at the moderation of the bill which was brought in by the late Government; look at the fact that if anything was to be done at all, if the slightest step was to be taken to improve the representation of the people, and extend the suffrage to the now unenfranchised, was it possible for the greatest moderation to have proposed a more moderate measure than that one was? Well, but what happened? Why, the Parliament of landowners and rich men either were wholly ignorant of, or they wholly despised that great national opinion which has been exhibited during the last three or four months; and they resisted that bill with a pertinacity never exceeded, with an amount of intrigue, with an amount of unfairness to the Government which they durst not for one single night have attempted if they had ever felt any real responsibility to the English nation. And now they resist up to this moment, and for aught I know they may possibly resist when they meet at the beginning of next February, until the discontent which is now so general shall become universal, and that which is now only a great exhibition of opinion may become necessarily and inevitably a great and menacing exhibition of force. And those opponents of ours—many of them in Parliament openly, and many of them secretly in the Press—charge us with being the promoters of a dangerous excitement. They say that we are the source of the danger which threatens; and they absolutely *have the effrontery to charge me with being a friend of public disorder*. I am one of the people. Surely, if there be one thing in a free country more clear than another it is *that any one of the people may speak openly to the people*. If I speak to the people of their rights, and indicate to them the way to secure them, if I speak to the monopolists of power of their danger, am I not a wise counsellor both to the people and to their rulers? Suppose that, standing at the foot of Vesuvius or Etna, I saw a hamlet or a homestead situated upon its slope, and I said to the dwellers in that hamlet or that homestead, 'You see that vapor which ascends from the summit of the mountain. That vapor may become a dense black smoke that will obscure the sky. You see that trickling of lava from a crevice or fissure on the side of the mountain. That trickling of lava may become a river of fire. You hear that muttering in the bowels of the mountain. That muttering may become a bellowing thunder—the voice of a convulsion that may shake half a continent. You know that at your feet is the grave in which lie buried great cities, for which there is no resurrection, as history tells us that dynasties and aristocracies have passed away, and their name has been known no more forever'—if I say this to the dwellers upon the slope of that mountain, and if there comes hereafter a catastrophe which makes the world to shudder, am I responsible for that catastrophe? I did not build the mountain, or fill it with explosive material. I merely warned the men who were in danger. So now it is not I who am stimulating men to a violent pursuit of their acknowledged constitutional rights. We are merely about our lawful business—as citizens of a country that calls itself free, but citizens to whom is denied the greatest and the first blessing of the Constitution under which we live. If the truth must be told, the Tory Party is the turbulent party in the nation. I left Parliament last session just about the time when the present Ministers, succeeding in their intrigues, acceded to office. I left Parliament with a feeling of sadness, of disgust, and of apprehension. I said to myself, 'I may as well judge of the future by the past. The Parliament of England will not do justice to the people until there happens something that will suddenly open its eyes.' I remembered what took place in the year 1829, when the Duke of Wellington said, 'Either give political power and representation, through Catholic members, to the Catholics of the United Kingdom, or encounter the peril and the loss of civil war in Ireland;' and up to that moment Parliament had refused to do it. Then Parliament consented, and the thing was done. Again, in 1832, you were within 24 hours of revolution in this country. The great class which sits omnipotent in the one House, and hardly less so in the other, might then, and would probably, have been extinguished; and what there would have been left, except the people, it is difficult to imagine. Again, in 1846, although every intelligent man in every country in the world admitted the justice and the force of our argument against the Corn Law, still it required the occurrence of a crushing and desolating famine in Ireland—a famine which destroyed as many lives in that country as would have been destroyed by a great war, and which drove into exile as many of the people of that island as would have been driven into exile by the most cruel and relentless conquest—it required all that before the Parliament of England, the men among whom I sat, among whom I sit now, whose faces are as familiar to me as those of any persons whom I have known in life—I say it required all that before they would consent to give up that intolerable wrong, and cease to tax the bread of an industrious community. Now, suppose that the bill which was brought into the House last session as a Franchise Bill only—a course taken, as was admitted by Lord RUSSELL, in accordance with advice which I had publicly given to the Government, and which advice I believe was eminently sound, and ought to be followed whenever this question is dealt with again by a liberal and honest Government—I say suppose that that bill, instead of being met with every kind of unfair and ungenerous opposition, had been accepted by the House of Commons, and had become a law; what would have been the state of the country during the present Autumn and Winter? It would have been one of rejoicing and congratulation everywhere; not because the bill included everybody or satisfied everybody, but all workingmen would have felt that the barrier created by the last Reform Bill, if not absolutely broken down, was at least so much lowered that the exclusion was much less general and less offensive. You would have had this result: That we as a people in these islands would have been no longer two nations; we should have felt more that henceforth we were one people. Every element of strength in the country would have been immeasurably strengthened, and even to the humblest of the unenfranchised would have been given a feeling of hope which would lead him to believe in and to strive after something higher and better than that to which hitherto he had been able to attain. Now, who prevented this? Surely we did not prevent it. We, who thought we were speaking the general opinion of the people, accepted the measure with an honorable sincerity and fidelity. We said: 'It is good to the point to which it steps forward. It is perfectly honest; it has no trick or subterfuge about it; it will give satisfaction to some hundreds of thousands; it will give what is as great a boon—hope and confidence to millions whom it does not include.' And, therefore, if not without some difficulty, yet with a perfect honorableness, we accepted the measure. Well, who opposed it? Surely none other than Lord DERBY and the party of which he is the acknowledged and trusted leader. They and he opposed and rejected it, and they and he are responsible for all that has since been done in the country as a necessary and inevitable consequence of that rejection. Lord DERBY now stands nearest the Throne; I venture to say not as a strength, but as a weakness to the Throne (cheers); for in his conduct last Session—the conduct of his party which he adopts—he thwarted at once the benevolent intentions of the Crown and the just expectations of the people. I confess that I am rather surprised at the conduct of the Tory Party in this matter. When the bill was introduced into the House of Commons it appeared to me to be the very least that any Minister with a spark of sense or honesty could offer on this question; and I did not believe that on the other side of the House there was, I will say, if you like, bitter partisanship enough, or stupidity enough, to induce them to fight a combined battle with all who would join them for the purpose of rejecting that bill. And now one would suppose that the present Government had troubles enough on hand in what is called the sister country without urging the people to excitement here. In Ireland—Ireland, which I have described before Irishmen as the favored field on which all the power of the Tory Party has been displayed and tried—in Ireland the *Habeas Corpus* Act is suspended; *individual liberty, except by consent of the Executive, is abolished; troops are pouring into the country; iron-clads, it is said, are ordered to the coast to meet some, I hope and believe, imaginary foe*; country gentlemen, it is said, are flying from their ancestral homes to find refuge in garrison towns; and all this is the magnificent result of the policy of the Tory Party of which Lord DERBY is the head. And now, even up to this very last session of Parliament that party *had no remedy for that state of things but the ancient and rude and savage remedy of military force*. Some months ago a remarkable Convention was held in Switzerland composed of men of eminence and character there, by which Convention an address or memorial was prepared and forwarded to the Government of the United States, congratulating them upon the close of their gigantic struggle and upon the establishment of universal freedom throughout the wide bounds of the Republic. There was a passage in the memorial—a passage of true philosophy and of true statesmanship, and it was this: '*Unfinished questions have no pity for the repose of nations.*' It referred to the great question of Negro Slavery; but it is just as true when applied to the question before us, where from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 grown men in this United Kingdom, under a constitutional Government, with a representative system, are shut out directly and purposely from that Constitution, and are left without representation. This great question which we are debating to-night is an unfinished question, and, as the Swiss express it, it will have no pity on the repose of this nation until it be a finished question."

## WASHINGTON.

**Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.**

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

NATIONAL BANKS AND THEIR RESERVED FUND.

The Senate resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a list of the National Banks that had failed to keep up their reserve of lawful money, was aimed at those banks in New-York City which were reported to be deficient in that respect, under the supposition that the Secretary was in possession of official information on the subject. The letter of the Comptroller of the Currency, which was sent to the Senate in response to this resolution, stated simply the facts in the case—that he was not officially advised of the reported delinquencies, and only knew of them through the Press. The remedy for this was suggested, as required by the resolution, but the omission to furnish the list of banks that were deficient in their reserve on the 1st of October last, nearly three months ago, was based upon the fact that the resolution did not contemplate going back three months or six months, but was designed to call out information upon a topic prominently discussed in the newspapers.

THE NEW-YORK BANK TAX CASES.

The New-York bank tax cases were taken up in the Supreme Court to-day for argument. Messrs. SILLIMAN and BURRILL opened for the plaintiffs in error, and Mr. O'GORMAN for the Commissioner of Taxes. Mr. O'CONOR will follow on the same side to-morrow. These cases excite much interest, as well from the principles involved as the reputation of the counsel engaged.

GEN. GRANT'S ACTION IN MISSOURI.

As explanatory of the action of Gen. GRANT with reference to the concentration of United States troops in Missouri, I am enabled to say on good authority that Gen. GRANT ordered the troops into that State as a mere precautionary measure, in view of the threatened difficulties as foreshadowed by the State Executive. Gov. FLETCHER telegraphed to Senator HENDERSON that Gen. GRANT was sending United States soldiers into the State of Missouri, and this action alarmed Gov. FLETCHER to such an extent as to call from him a protest. Senators HENDERSON and BROWN, of Missouri, had an interview with the President on this subject to-night, and the explanations of Gen. GRANT's movements were entirely satisfactory to those Senators, as we are informed.

THE ROBBERY OF GOV. LYON.

An investigation into the circumstances of the alleged loss of some $40,000 on the New-York train last week, by CALEB LYON, Governor of Idaho, will take place in a few days. Gov. LYON asserts that the lost money belongs to Government; that he was bringing it here to deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury as balance due from him to the United States. Why he should have carried the funds about his person, and especially why he should have taken the belt containing the money from his person in the cars, as he says he did, requires explanation.

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

LEWIS H. WEICHMAN, who, it will be remembered, was one of the principal witnesses for the Government in the case of PAYNE, ATZEROTT, HAROLD, Mrs. SURRATT and others, the assassination conspirators, was before the Grand Jury to-day, to give his testimony as to the complicity of JOHN H. SURRATT in the murder of President LINCOLN.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AS A FINALITY.

It is not true that a majority of the Republican members of Congress have given assurances that the Senators and Representatives from South Carolina shall be admitted on the adoption of the Amendment by the Legislature of that State, though it is positively known that quite a number of prominent Republicans have done so.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH FRANCE.

An arrangement has been made with the General Post Department of France for the exchange of mails by means of the new line of French mail packets established between Havana and New-Orleans, running in connection with the French line of packets carrying mails between St. Nazaire and Vera Cruz. Under this arrangement the New-Orleans Post-office will make up mails for and receive mails from the agents of the mails embarked on board these French packets, to comprise not only correspondence to and from France, Algeria and countries to which France serves as an intermediate point, but also letters for Cuba, Mexico, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Venezuela, United States of Colombia, Guadaloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, English Guiana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Granada, Trinidad, Dutch Guiana, Marquesas Islands, Low Islands, Society Islands, Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador and Peru. The French packets of the branch line from Havana to New-Orleans will leave on the 6th of each month, on the arrival at the port of the packet which left St. Nazaire, France, on the 16th of the previous month, and will arrive at New-Orleans on the 9th; returning, will leave New-Orleans on the 13th, to arrive at Havana on the 16th, in time to make connection with the steamer from Vera Cruz to St. Nazaire. The postage charges upon letters sent and received by this route, *via* New-Orleans, are as follows, viz.: For or from Guadaloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, English Guiana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Granada and Trinidad, 13 cents per single rate of half an ounce; prepayment optional, which is in full to destination. For or from Dutch Guiana, 14 cents per single rate; prepayment optional, which is also in full to destination. For or from Marquesas Islands, Low Islands and the Society Islands, 37 cents per single rate; prepayment optional, which is in full to destination. For or from Cuba, Mexico, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Venezuela and the United States of Colombia, 10 cents per single rate; prepayment required upon letters sent and optional upon letters received. For or from Bolivia, Chili and Ecuador, 34 cents per single rate; prepayment required. For or from Peru, 22 cents per single rate; prepayment required.

The postage upon letters sent to or received from France and Algeria, by this line, is 15 cents per single rate of quarter of an ounce; prepayment optional.

PRIZES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Mr. BECKWITH, the United States Commissioner-General, writes to Secretary SEWARD, under date Nov. 13, that the new order of prizes at the Paris Exhibition are offered for the competition of persons, establishments and localities which have developed a remarkably good order and harmony among operatives and workingmen, and promoted their moral, intellectual and physical well-being in an eminent degree. The competition, therefore, does not consist in the exhibition and comparison of products, but in the comparison of methods presented in plans, reports and memorials describing such organizations and their results. The labor of examining the documents presented for this purpose, and in visiting the localities in case of need to verify the reports, has been assigned to a special jury of twenty-five persons disconnected entirely from the exhibition of products, and whose duties will commence on the 1st of December, 1866, and be continued until the period fixed for their report in 1867.

Mr. BECKWITH has nominated as juror for the special service CHARLES C. PERKINS, of Boston, which nomination has been accepted by the Imperial Commission.

The high cultivation and superior attainments of this gentleman, his researches, his knowledge of modern languages, and the time at his disposal, recommend him for this employment.

The highest prizes are assigned to this class—ten of ten thousand francs, and one of one hundred thousand francs, which will be objects of great competition.

Mr. BECKWITH further says: "I have as yet received but one intimation from the United States of an intention to compete in this class, but I do not doubt that many of our establishments, accurately and fully reported in their organization and results, would compete successfully with those of any country, and I would be glad if this subject could be brought directly to the attention of the proprietors of such establishments. Secretary SEWARD wrote to Mr. BECKWITH to-day, in which he says the nomination of Mr. PERKINS, as special juror on the part of the United States, is approved; and Mr. BECKWITH's dispatch will be made public for the information of parties specially interested in this competition in the United States, and efforts will be made to communicate it directly to them.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

The Postmaster-General has sent estimates to the House, for the service of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, the sum being seventeen and a half millions. The items include for inland transportation, $8,600,000; for foreign mail transportation, $620,000; and for ship, steamboat and way letters, $8,000. The following amounts will be required from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: for overland mail transportation between Atcheson and Folson, and for marine mail transportation between New-York and California, $900,000; for steamship service between San Francisco, Japan and China, for one year from July 1, 1867, $500,000; for steamship service between the United States and Brazil, for the same period, $50,000. Total, $1,550,000.

THE CASE OF DR. WATSON.

Your Richmond correspondent sends the following to-night:

The Military Commission for the trial of Dr. WATSON, convened this morning, but the prisoner applied for a continuance until Saturday, on the ground that he was not ready for trial, though, in making the application, he reserved all questions concerning the jurisdiction of the commission over his case. The Commission after a brief consultation, granted the prayer of the prisoner and adjourned. Since the adjournment it has transpired that last night Ex-Gov. LETCHER, one of the counsel, proceeded to Washington with the intent of applying to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of WATSON. LETCHER will return in the morning, but what success has attended his mission has not been divulged here. There is a great deal of feeling being manifested here in connection with this case, the proceedings of the Government being held as tyrannous and as usurpatory, but there is no sympathy with WATSON personally, or excuse made for his crime, or for the action of the examining court on his case.

CHICAGO MARINE HOSPITAL.

A communication from the Treasury Department says that no plans have been prepared for the proposed marine hospital at Chicago. It being desirable that the site should be selected before they are prepared in order to adapt them to the peculiarities of the location, should there be any. Mr. MULLET, the superintending architect, says he proposed to visit Chicago during the present month, in order to make a personal examination of such property as may be offered, and trusts to be enabled to recommend a suitable site on his return.

MEMBERS DEPARTING.

A number of members left this city for their homes to-night, and others will follow to-morrow, to spend the Christmas holidays. Between thirty and forty members will avail themselves of the invitation of the eight Southern railroad companies to visit New-Orleans on a pleasure trip.

GEN. SICKLES' ORDER.

In the interview with the North Carolina Commissioner yesterday the President simply ordered a revocation of such parts of Gen. SICKLES' order as forbids corporal punishment, because the laws of that State provide no other punishment for crimes.

APPOINTMENT.

EDWARD V. MURPHY, Esq., for many years connected with the Corps of the United States Senatorial Reporters, has been appointed Superintendent of Exports at the port of Philadelphia.

SPEAKER COLFAX.

Speaker COLFAX will commence his public receptions on the 10th of January, and continue them every Thursday evening during the present session of Congress.

## THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

### SECOND SESSION.

SENATE......Thursday, Dec. 20.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. WILLIAMS rose to a personal explanation, and stated that he had been misunderstood and misrepresented in certain circles with regard to a petition he had reported back from the Finance Committee, with the request to be discharged from the further consideration of the same—the petition in question being a memorial from the ladies of the Treasury Department, presented at the last session, praying for an increase of salary. The salaries of the ladies referred to were raised in accordance with the petition, and the Finance Committee had therefore no further use for the paper, and had reported it back to the Senate. Mr. WILLIAMS said that the statement had been put in circulation that he had reported adversely to the proposed increase of salaries, and he had received several scurrilous and insulting letters with reference to the subject, and he wished to inform the parties interested that such attempts to coerce Senators to accede to their demands would have little effect upon him. He had favored a judicious increase of salaries at the last session and should still do so; but he should act in accordance with his own sense of justice, regardless of the abuse or the acts of the men who had misrepresented him—individuals, perhaps, who at the last session were engaged in maligning Congress through resolutions of their Johnson Clubs.

Mr. JOHNSON replied to Mr. WILLIAMS in a brief speech, referring to an article in what he might call the semi-official organ of Congress, in which the Supreme Court was denounced as a hatching-place for treason, because it had decided against the validity of military tribunals for the trial of civil offenders. He defended the Judges of the Supreme Court from the aspersions thus thrown on them.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WADE presented resolutions and petitions on the subject of reconstruction, which were referred.

Mr. CATTELL presented the petition of carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia for relief from the five per cent. internal revenue tax. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH RULE.

Mr. GRIMES presented an order for the repeal of the forty-eighth rule of the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER inquired what that rule was.

Mr. GRIMES explained that it was the rule excluding all persons except those named therein from the floor of the Senate. It was so often violated that he thought it had better be repealed. The matter was ordered to lie upon the table.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print the annual report of the Librarian of Congress. It was adopted.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. ROSS called up the joint resolution on the subject of reconstruction, offered by him yesterday, and published in yesterday's report, and addressed the Senate at some length in favor of universal suffrage, and in advocacy of the right of Congress to establish civil governments in the South on a basis of loyal citizens, without regard to color. At the conclusion of his speech the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

THE LAND COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Mr. STEWART called up a joint resolution, which has been before the Senate for some days, for printing the annual report of the Commissioner of Public Lands, in different languages, for distribution at the Paris Exhibition. The cost is estimated at $27,297 25.

Mr. FESSENDEN objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it went over.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to secure the speedy construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, Southern Branch, and telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the above for military and postal purposes. It provides for the issue of six per cent. bonds of one thousand dollars each, to run twenty years, on the completion of each twenty consecutive miles, at the rate of sixteen such bonds per mile. The road is to run *via* Fort Riley and Fort Smith, the Valley of the Neosho and Grand and Arkansas Rivers.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE REBEL STATES.

Mr. WILSON presented the following joint resolution, authorizing the President of the United States to prevent the infliction of corporal punishment in the States lately in rebellion:

*Whereas*, The practice of inflicting corporal punishment for offences against the laws and municipal regulations is barbarous in character and degrading in practice; and

*Whereas*, In the present unsettled state of civil affairs in the States lately in rebellion, the freedmen in their helplessness are liable to be subjected to this barbarous and degrading punishment, which would, in the existing condition of affairs, endanger social order and all industrial interests; therefore,

*Be it resolved*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and directed to instruct the officers of the army and navy and of the Freedmen's Bureau to prohibit and prevent the infliction of corporal punishment for any crimes, misdemeanors or offences, by any pretended civil authority in any State lately in rebellion, until the civil government of such State shall have been reorganized, ratified and guaranteed by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. SAULSBURY inquired if the above was introduced for consideration or for reference at this time.

Mr. WILSON said he wished simply to have it referred.

Mr. JOHNSON—There is no objection to its reference.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

UNITED STATES TROOPS IN MISSOURI.

Mr. HENDERSON offered a resolution, which he said was made necessary by a dispatch from Gov. FLETCHER, that the President be requested to inform the Senate whether, since the 1st of December, 1866, he has caused troops in the service of the United States to be marched into the interior of Missouri for any purpose, and if so, to indicate the reasons for such orders, whether they were issued on application of the Governor or Legislature of said State.

Mr. HENDERSON, by request of several Senators, read the dispatch of Gov. FLETCHER. It asserts that Gen. GRANT has sent troops to Lexington, Mo.; protests against such interference, unless asked for by the Governor himself, and asks Congress, if the President does not withdraw the troops, to require him to do so.

Mr. DAVIS said that the President had an undoubted right to march the troops of the United States into any State of the Union.

Mr. HENDERSON said that the objection was that the troops had been sent for the purpose of interfering in the enforcement of State laws. He could not state all the facts, for he had no further news on the subject than the mere announcement in the Governor's dispatch. He would probably receive a letter on the subject giving particulars in a few days.

The resolution was adopted.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The bill to admit Nebraska was then taken up.

The question was upon Mr. HENDRICK'S motion to postpone further consideration of the bill until the 7th day of January next.

Mr. EDMUNDS took the floor in support of the amendment of Mr. BROWN, attaching the condition of impartial suffrage upon the admission of the State. He maintained that Congress had the right to make conditions precedent to the admission of a State, and that it would be retrograding from the principle of equal rights asserted in the District Suffrage Bill to permit an incoming State to deny suffrage on account of color.

Mr. WADE denied that in advocating this bill he was less the advocate of free principles than he had been in former days. He regarded this bill as a help and not a hindrance to free principles.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked Mr. WADE if he believed that a constitution restricting suffrage to white persons was just or right.

Mr. WADE said that he had always been the advocate of impartial suffrage. He believed in it now as much as ever; but he did not believe in losing the substance to snap at a shadow.

Mr. POMEROY gave the reasons why he should vote against Mr. BROWN's amendment and for the bill. He felt bound, he said, to act in good faith to the State, and could exact no conditions now that were not in the Enabling Act.

Mr. HOWARD replied to the speech of Mr. EDMUNDS, denying the right of Congress to attach the conditions of Mr. BROWN's amendment.

At 2:45 P. M., no vote having been taken on the pending bill or amendments, Mr. GRIMES asked that an executive session be held.

Mr. BUCKALEW, who had the floor, declined to yield, and proceeded to speak at length upon the bill and amendments, dwelling mainly upon topics already discussed in the course of debate, the smallness of the population, &c.

Mr. SPRAGUE followed Mr. BUCKALEW in a written speech opposing the bill.

Mr. SAULSBURY, at 4 P. M., moved that the Senate adjourn, but withdrew that motion for an executive session, which was held, and the Senate soon after adjourned, to meet on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1867.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. SPALDING rose to a question of personal privilege in connection with an editorial article in yesterday's Washington *Chronicle*, reflecting upon a resolution offered by him on the 9th inst., and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. That resolution simply directed the Committee to inquire into the propriety of proposing a joint resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress, in the reception of Senators and Representatives from the Southern States respectively, on the ratification by them of the Constitutional Amendment, and the establishment of republican forms of government.

He declared his adherence to the Constitutional Amendment in all its parts, and advised its adoption as a measure of conciliation and security. In his judgment, if the Amendment were ratified by three-fourths of the seats represented in Congress, it would become a part of the Constitution. He did not believe that the approval or disapproval of the Amendment by the outstanding communities, or any of them, would affect the ratification of the Amendment in the slightest degree. It might become necessary before long to place those revolted States in the condition of Territories. If that necessity became apparent he should not flinch from the work, though he would fain save the country from so great a strain upon the institutions of Government.

Mr. STEVENS, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, said that he had intended, perhaps irregularly, to say a word in reference to the position of Mr. SPALDING. He would only say now that he thought the argument of the editor altogether the better of the two, and perfectly conclusive. While he would not charge the gentleman (Mr. SPALDING) with being the author of the resolution, he thought that the doctrine implied in it was the most pernicious that could possibly be brought to obstruct the final free reconstruction of the Government. But he would not go into the argument now. As the gentleman (Mr. SPALDING) was not in his seat, he had only thought it proper to say so much in favor of the argument of one who could not appear here himself, and which he deemed conclusive, and entirely more satisfactory, than that of the gentleman from Ohio.

THE CASE OF HON. CHAS. V. CULVER.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, read a report in the case of the arrest and detention, under a civil process, of CHARLES V. CULVER, the representative from the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania, proving, by reference to Parliamentary history, precedents that such an arrest and detention was a breach of privilege, and closing with a resolution directing the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding him to deliver forthwith Hon. CHARLES V. CULVER, detained in a civil suit, from the custody of the Sheriff or jailor of Venango County, or any other person or persons presuming to hold or detain him, and to make return to the House of such warrant, with the manner of its execution.

The resolution was adopted.

REBEL CLAIMS.

Mr. DELANO, on obtaining leave, introduced a resolution directing that until otherwise ordered, it should be unlawful for any officer of the United States Government to pay any account, claim or demand against the Government accruing prior to the 13th April, 1861, in favor of any person who promoted, encouraged, or in any manner sustained the late rebellion, or in favor of any person who, during such rebellion, was not known to be opposed thereto, and distinctly in favor of its suppression. The joint resolution was read three times, and passed.

FREE SCHOOLS FOR THE DISTRICT.

Mr. STEVENS offered the following:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of seven be appointed to report a bill to establish a system of free common schools for the District of Columbia, from which no child six years old or more, residing in the said District, shall be excluded, except for improper conduct, the schools to be supported by taxes impartially levied on the assessable property of the District, together with such fixed annual appropriation as Congress may grant.

Adopted.

SURVEY OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

On motion of Mr. DONNELLY the Secretary of War was requested to communicate the report of Major-Gen. WARREN, of the surveys made under his supervision during the past season of the Upper Mississippi River and its tributaries, including the Minnesota, Connor and Zeumbro Rivers, with a view to the improvement of the navigation of the same.

THE BANGOR COLLECTOR.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate joint resolution in the settlement of the accounts of W. P. WINGATE, Collector of the port of Bangor, Me. Read three times and passed.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. WILKIN in the chair, on the President's annual message.

Mr. HISE, of Kentucky, resumed his argument against the power of Congress to territorialize the late rebellious States.

Mr. HISE, having used up the second hour assigned to him, was given an additional half hour. When the hammer fell at the close of that half hour, he was about to narrate an illustrative anecdote, which had to remain untold.

SALARIES AND MILEAGE.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, followed with an argument in support of his proposition to reduce the salaries of Senators and members of Congress. He said he had introduced and would urge the passage of two bills—one to repeal the act of July last concerning salaries, so as to restore the salary to what it was before the increase, but leaving the mileage reduced one-half. The other bill reduces the mileage still lower, to ten cents per mile. They were introduced separately, so that objections to either might not be urged to defeat the other. He gave a detailed estimate of the cost and saving to the Treasury, and said the Mileage Bill would save annually $125,000 with the present number of members. If Congress took large salaries, it could not consistently economize in the Departments, so that all the expenses of the Government were affected by this. Judge STORY had declared that the most wholesome lesson to be taught in republics is, that men should learn suitable economy and prudence in their private affairs. It was a great question affecting private as well as public interests and morals. The Constitution denounced the English rule which gives no pay to members of Parliament, but large salaries were not necessary as sometimes urged, to prevent corruption. The correction for this, was to be found in the virtue and intelligence of the people. Adequate talent could be secured for all offices on moderate salaries, and this was attested by the fact that candidates worthy and qualified were really more numerous than offices. The true mode of compensation was by a per diem wages, as the practice was for the first six years of the Government, except for the Fourteenth Congress. A salary had a tendency rather to induce a neglect of business, while a per diem secured it. But he had not sought to revive this, because he deemed it impossible now. The annual report of 1864 showed the average salaries of the highest Judges of twenty-four of the States to be $2,500, and in two hundred and seven collection districts less than half the income assessed for taxation reached $3,000; while by far the largest number of all is much less. Official and unofficial salaries generally would prove the justice of the bills. The law of July should be repealed, because it was passed by being coupled with another provision giving bounties to soldiers. The House twice voted almost unanimously against an increase of salaries. It was carried through in the Senate with only two Democratic votes against it, and with only 35 Republican votes in its favor and 63 against it.

The Secretary recommended a resumption of the greenback currency with a view to a reduction of prices. He opposed any national reduction of the currency now, as it would add to our national debt, increase its burdens and diminish our means of paying it. But while this scheme was urged, it was no time to be increasing salaries. The salaries of assessors, collectors and many officers were too high in comparison with the reward of labor and employment generally. The average salaries of assessors for 1865 and 1866 were over $4,000. He would vote for no increase of expenses except that he demanded bounties for all the soldiers of the Republic; the hundred days men of Ohio included.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, interrupted Mr. LAWRENCE to ask whether he knew of a single member who had not taken his increased pay.

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that he did not. Mr. MAYNARD felt it due to himself to say that he had not taken the increased compensation until after the matter had gone before the great body of the American people, and after he had seen a member who on the floor had voted against it take it (meaning RANDALL) returned with great unanimity.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, said he was glad that the gentleman (MAYNARD) and himself were both in accord with the American people on that particular point. [Laughter.]

Mr. COBB stated that he had voted against the increased compensation, and would have defeated it if he could. He believed that it was wrong, but it was not dishonest, or—correcting himself—that it would have been dishonest if he had voted for it.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, remarked, laughingly, that he had been about calling the gentleman to order.

Mr. COBB thanked the gentleman; he repeated that he had voted against the increased compensation and had drawn no part of it. He should wait a little longer than the gentleman from Tennessee (MAYNARD) had waited, and until Congress should, by its non-action, or its action, reiterate in a more deliberate manner its wish in the matter.

Mr. MAYNARD asked whether the gentleman (COBB) appealed from the decision of the people to this body.

Mr. COBB did not think that the people had indorsed that action of Congress; on the contrary, he had found it the greatest embarrassment, against which he had to contend in the recent canvass.

He asked the gentleman from Ohio (LAWRENCE) whether he had drawn his extra compensation.

Mr. LAWRENCE thought if the question of compensation had been the only question before the people at the last canvass, the members who voted for it would have been buried ten thousand fathoms deep. There never had been a bill passed increasing the compensation of the members, that had not been disapproved by the people. He confessed that he had received his extra compensation.

Mr. DRIGGS inquired facetiously whether the gentleman felt bad when he received it. [Laughter.]

Mr. LAWRENCE did not perceive the pertinency of the question. He had no doubt but that the gentleman from Michigan (DRIGGS) felt very good when he received his.

Mr. DRIGGS—I did. [Peals of laughter.]

Mr. HILL had understood Mr. LAWRENCE to hold that the Constitution required members to receive compensation; that it was a part of their duty. He desired to know whether the gentleman from Wisconsin, (COBB) by failing to perform that duty, had subjected himself to expulsion? [Laughter.]

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that he was in favor of the impeachment of some officers of the Government, but would reserve his opinion as to whether a member ought to be expelled for the reason assigned.

The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. COBB) could not get out of the matter by refusing to draw his extra compensation, as it stood to his credit with the Sergeant-at-Arms, and could be drawn out in case of death by his administrator. The only effectual mode was to draw the money and pay it into the contingent fund. [Laughter.]

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that he had not and did not intend to do it, unless required to do it by law. If a bill for the purpose were introduced and should be found practicable, he would vote for it and comply with it.

Mr. DRIGGS said that the question had been made a direct issue in his district, and he had declared that he voted for it because he thought that $3,000 compensation was right before the war; it was as certainly right now, when it costs twice as much to live. His people had indorsed that view, and had given him an increased majority.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, related his experience as differing from that of Mr. DRIGGS. He had voted against the conference report equalizing soldiers' bounties, because that measure was incorporated in the report with the obnoxious measure increasing the pay of members, and his constituents, though deeply interested in favor of the increase of bounties, had indorsed his action and quadrupled his majority. It therefore appeared that the medicine worked differently in different places. [Laughter.]

Mr. GRINNELL obtained the floor, and outlined the argument which he intended to make when he should next address the Committee.

The Committee then rose, and the Speaker took the Chair.

THE DESIGNS OF SANTA ANNA AND ORTEGA AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

The Speaker presented an Executive document, as follows:

Message from the President, in reply to the House resolution of the 4th of December, requesting information relative to the attempts of SANTA ANNA and ORTEGA to organize armed expeditions within the United States for the purpose of overthrowing the National Government of the Republic of Mexico, transmitting report from the Secretary of State. Which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE CASE ON HON. CHAS. V. CULVER.

Report from Sergeant-at-Arms ORDWAY in the case of Hon. CHARLES V. CULVER, member from the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania, stating that, in compliance with the Speaker's warrant, he had taken CULVER out of the custody of the Sheriff of Venango County, and now had him unrestrained in his seat as a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress. Which was laid on the table.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT CHICAGO.

A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the House resolution of the 17th inst., offered by Mr. WENTWORTH, in reference to a Marine Hospital at Chicago. Which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Estimates of Post-office appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1868. Which was referred to the Post-office Committee.

FREE SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed as the Select Committee ordered to-day on Free Common Schools in the District of Columbia, Messrs. Stevens, Patterson, Walker, Boutwell, Moulton, Ashley, of Nevada, and Hubbell, of New-York.

PETITION FOR BOUNTIES.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a petition of seamen, firemen, coal-passers and marines, who entered the service on and after Feb. 15, 1861, asking for a bounty of $100 per annum, or $8 33 per month, for each month's service; all bounties received after July 1, 1864, to be deducted.

THE HOMESTEAD ACT IN THE REBEL STATES.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN, the Select Committee on Direct Taxes and Forfeited and Abandoned Lands in the late rebel States was instructed to inquire whether the registers or receivers of public land offices in any of such States had hindered or obstructed the execution of the Homestead act, and whether any person, white or colored, who was entitled to the benefits of such act, had been wrongfully prevented from availing himself thereof by any officer or agent of the Government, or by any person whomsoever.

THE TARIFF DUTY ON TIMBER AND LUMBER.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from tariff duty timber and lumber for ship-building and firewood for steamers navigating Northern lakes and rivers when imported by the party using it for such purposes.

RELIEF.

Mr. HILL introduced a bill for the relief of the Agricultural Society of Bartholomew County, Indiana. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered a resolution asking information in reference to advertisements for the Navy Department. Objection being made, it went over under the rule.

A motion to adjourn having been agreed to, the Speaker, at 3:45 P. M., announced, in obedience to the concurrent resolution for a recess, that the House stood adjourned till Thursday, Jan. 3, 1867.

## WHAT NEXT?—HOW ARE THE AMENDMENTS TO BE RATIFIED?—AND WHAT DONE?

### The Rebels Must Not Block the Way—The Amendments Must be Passed on the Basis of Existing States—Congress Must Forbid any Rebel from Holding Office, Confiscate the Lands Occupied in the War, and Appropriate the Public Lands of Texas.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Dec. 3, 1866.

I think it is very obvious to all common sense people, that it is infinitely absurd to allow the rebels to thwart and embarrass the Government after they have laid down their arms, when they could not do it by arms. To allow them to do—by *lying still, like a log*—what they could not do with immense armies in the field! In fact, the idea of proposing amendments to the Constitution to conquered, impotent States (reduced by the power of inevitable events to Territories, like Colorado and Utah,) becomes absolutely ridiculous. We have proposed such amendments, and what is the effect of it? I should like to know what is the real moral or political value of an assent to modifications of the Constitution, given by States which were conquered by arms, and garrisoned by conquering troops? Perhaps REVERDY JOHNSON, that great conservative lawyer, who told the rebels it was no perjury to violate their oaths, can answer this question. But, in any event, the time has come when we *must* settle the country without any regard to rebel opinions; and it is not in the least difficult to do when we throw aside idle experiments, and treat the facts just as they are. When we said that no State could secede, and that the acts of secession were void, we said truly. The Constitution made no provision for suicide. But, in spite of that, the secession *de facto* took place; the Confederate Government was formed, and foreign Governments acknowledged them *as belligerents*. Then cases came before the Courts, in which it was conceded they were belligerents; finally, the President assumed the rights of conquest, appointed Provisional Governors, and imposed conditions upon them. Thus in spite of all theory, every department of the Government and foreign nations have assumed and acted upon the simple fact that, for four years, the Confederate States had ceased to be a part of the Government of the United States. Now, have they ever got back? Never. Then we may assume, and no other theory is consistent with the facts, that the rebel States, though now reduced under the power and laws of the Union, have only the same part in it as Colorado, or as Rhode Island for two years before it adopted the Constitution. If it is necessary that they should assent to the Amendment, so it was in 1862, when DAVIS and LEE were in the full career of success. This is the *reductio ad absurdum*. The present Constitution was adopted and went into effect with only eleven States; and the remaining twenty-five came in, not because their assent was necessary, but because they preferred it. Suppose Louisiana or Missouri, or Wisconsin, had preferred not to come in, do you think we should not have governed them? We have but one plain course to pursue and we may as well understand that at once. I will state it in a few brief propositions:

1. Stand fast on the platform we have made and conquered upon and let nothing turn us aside. Reject all humbug amnesties, impartial suffrage or any suffrage which implies force to execute it. Present the moderate platform of the Amendment steadily, firmly to the South.

2. If they do not voluntarily, and that soon, accept them as a treaty of peace, ignore the existence of the late Confederate States, pass the Amendments on the basis of twenty-seven States, and make the Constitution what we mean it to be.

3. Let that be the final act of reconstruction, as the adoption of the original Constitution by nine States made it valid. This will satisfy the public mind of this country and of Europe. Then let the other States come in as the new States did, when they please. But, as they come in, they assent to the existing Constitution by that act, and thus any supposed defect of ratification will be remedied. This was precisely what was done by the Convention of 1787 with the original Constitution. Rhode Island and North Carolina did not come in till long after.

4. But this is not enough. Congress must put bridles in the mouths of the rebels. They must enact three stringent laws. 1. That no man who voluntarily engaged in the war of the rebellion shall ever hold or execute any office of trust or authority under the Government of the United States. 2. That no man who served under and with the authority of the United States Government in the war shall be held in prison or punished for acts so done within the rebel territory, and that, *quo ad hoc*, the laws of extradition within the States shall be repealed. The scouts and agents of the army in the war are now hunted out and persecuted. Let that be stopped. 3. Let Congress confiscate permanently all lands occupied and cultivated by freedmen during the war; all lands occupied by cemeteries for soldiers, and all sites necessary for permanent military defences. If we meddle with suffrage at all, it should not be to say who shall, but who shall not vote. If we have any right to interfere with suffrage, we have just as good a right to say who shall not as who shall vote. What we want is not so much to enlarge the basis of voting as to prevent rebel voting. The better way is not to meddle with it at all. A law to regulate suffrage never can be enforced—for we cannot keep soldiers at every precinct—and unless we do, such a law is mere blank paper. We must take the bull by the horns and chain him to the post. The discussion about reconstruction has been going on a year and a half, and what have we got by it? We have proved that the whole discussion is worthless, and only evil continually. The course of Mr. JOHNSON has made the rebels more bitter and impracticable than they have ever been. It has set a beggar on horseback, and the proverb is, "he will ride to the devil." I am thankful that the people have put their veto on any more such proceedings. We have had folly and we have had madness, but it remains to be seen whether we shall have such incomparable stupidity as to let the rebels block our way and keep this nation in a useless and mischievous position. We can get rid of it in thirty days, if Congress will take jurisdiction of the whole of the rebel States as Territories, give effect to the Amendments when ratified, deprive all rebels of all lands, all lands occupied by freedmen, protect every Union soldier, scout or employe of the Government against any reclamation, and appropriate the vast body of public lands held by Texas, and to which she never had any title of right. When we have done this, the absurd idea of arresting the progress of the Government by King Log will be ended. The nation will be satisfied, the Union will be satisfied, all controversy will be ended, and the South will be glad to crawl back upon any terms it can get. The Amendments to the Constitution are a good deal better terms than they will get hereafter. The tide of radicalism has not begun to ebb, nor will it, while the South is furnishing new food for agitation. The question is not about negro suffrage, nor about white suffrage nor any suffrage. It is simply whether rebel power shall be restored. I say never, on any terms whatever. So far as my voice goes, I will trust nothing to chance. This was the voice of the people in the late elections, that the final settlement with the rebellion shall be permanent, leaving no chance for another conflict, either civil or military. We must stand firm and leave time to do the rest. A great Radical Party is rising in the Southwest, which if the madmen of the South wait a little while will write the epitaph upon their tombs.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

## GEORGIA.

### The President's Message—The Apprehensions Caused by the News from Congress—Mr. Benedict's Substitute for the Constitutional Amendment—The Position of the Excluded States with Regard to Old Political Parties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 6, 1866.

The Annual Message of the President to Congress, which was printed in all the daily papers on the 4th inst., has been and is still the general subject of conversation and comment, and has been more widely and attentively read than Presidential messages usually are. So far as I have had an opportunity to judge, it meets with very warm approval on all the points which relate to the South and Southern affairs. Its argument in favor of the admission of Representatives from the ten excluded States to Congress to consummate the work of restoration, and reëstablish "peace, harmony and fraternal feeling," is specially commended, and seems to reflect the opinions of all whose opinions are of any value.

There are some who are disappointed that the President did not make some specific recommendation to Congress in regard to the means of final adjustment and of reconciliation; but far the greater number approve his silence, and his holding his ground, opposing centralization of the Government, and maintaining the Constitution as it is. While has not yielded one inch of his former position, and has made no concessions to that faction of the Congress which has so violently opposed his policy, he has not said a word which can offend the sensibilities or wound the dignity of the most bitter of his opponents; and while he expresses his own convictions with his usual firmness and precision, he uses no language which can aggravate antagonism, or justify any of the Butlerian school of assailants.

The telegraphic synopsis of the Congressional proceedings of the Radicals clearly indicates a squally session, and causes no little apprehension in this region where the power of endurance is the only power which the people have a recognized right to exercise. The proposition to assemble the Fortieth Congress immediately after the 4th of March, to deprive the President of his present power of appointment to office; to regulate the procedure in trials for impeachments, and to repeal the clause of the act which authorizes the President to extend pardon by proclamation to those who took part in the rebellion, seem to argue the existence of an irreconcilable hostility toward the President on the part of the majority in Congress, and give this people but feeble hope that they will not be made to bear a large measure of Radical vengeance. The anticipation of what will happen is hardly less ruinous in its depressing influences than the resistance of open war. Business and enterprise, as those terms are generally understood, are at as complete a standstill as if Sherman's army were commencing his great march. Property which is not convertable at a moments' notice into money has only a nominal value, and while all see that by energy and industry alone can the material traces of war be obliterated and comparative prosperity regained, no one will venture to extend his arms one hair's breadth further than his power will enable him to withdraw it at a moment's notice. Investment of any kind, any calculation which is based on the future, any plan which requires peace and security for its realization, is deemed foolish in the present condition of the country, just as much as it would be to build a house in the immediate vicinity of a store of nitro-glycerine. This comparison may seem exaggerated, but I assure you it is not so. Who will lend money on any security which the South can offer in her present condition, and with the prospect which the spirit of an absolute Congressional power gives every reason to apprehend? Who that is prudent will lend on landed security when no one who participated in the rebellion can give a title which Congress may not defeat by the adoption of one of Mr. STEVENS' favorite measures—confiscation? Who will build factories, reclaim lands, or engage in any of the thousand and one enterprises which would tempt the capitalist were the future safe, when at any moment the people may be thrown into anarchy and confusion by the subversion of every branch of the civil governments which are now in force to protect the right of person and property? Nobody has money here beyond what is required for immediate sustenance, and there are very many who have not that. To pay old debts is a practical impossibility, because land, which was the only value left at the close of the war, is now scarcely marketable at anything approximating its real worth. The agricultural population recognize the necessity of improvement in their system of tillage, in their implements of husbandry, and in the enrichment of the soil by the application of artificial manures. But they have not the money to pay for improvements, machinery or fertilizers, and they cannot obtain money or the articles on credit, because neither the lender nor themselves have confidence in their ability to repay the loans.

Complaints are made by Northern creditors of the failure of their Southern debtors to pay their debts, and of the stay-laws and other devices to postpone the liquidation of long outstanding claims. But while there are a few who desire to repudiate, the mass of the people desire to pay all they justly owe, and had they peace and an assured security for the future, they both could and would pay every cent of their indebtedness. I cannot imagine a plainer proposition than that it is the interest of every class at the North, with the exception, perhaps, of a few professional politicians, that the Southern question should be settled and the Union fully and permanently restored, and were none but purely selfish reasons to control northern action, it would seem that there ought to be no delay in bringing about this desirable consummation.

The reasons why the Constitutional Amendment should not be adopted, and the substitute proposed in the letter of the Hon. E. C. BENEDICT merit, and will doubtless receive attentive and respectful consideration. All whom I have seen regard his proposition as vastly preferable to any plan which has yet been offered by any of those who require "guarantees," and they cordially indorse all his objections to the Amendment, while they could add many others to those he has enumerated. I do not mean to be understood as stating that even Mr. BENEDICT's substitute receives unqualified approval. The literary qualification attached to the bestowal of the elective franchise on negroes, and the disqualification of all white men whose knowledge of two of the elementary *R's* is imperfect, is not as palatable as it might be. A property qualification, and not one of rudimentary learning, would find much more favor. A man may know how to read and write, but still be a very unintelligent voter. But a man who possesses property is very apt to be conservative, and though this unfortunate people are supposed to be hatching all sorts of diabolical conspiracies to commence a new rebellion, fight with and for any enemy of the United States, repudiate the debt and pay the Confederate bonds to the last dime, I assure you that conservatism, anxiety for peace, stable government and minding their own business, are their most marked characteristics.

The features of Mr. BENEDICT's substitute which makes the punishment of rebellion prospective and not retrospective, is deemed eminently just. Prior to the war how many men of the North, who are now as blatant as BUTLER and the great HIRAM WALBRIDGE, insisted to the uttermost on the doctrine of State's rights, and of the primary allegiance of the citizen to his State?

It certainly cannot be said that it was a settled principle of law and politics that secession was treason; on the contrary, the assertion that a State was not entirely sovereign and independent would at one time have been denounced by both those heroic Radicals as a high crime and misdemeanor of a blacker character than any which either of the Generals now impute to President JOHNSON. Under these circumstances it may well be urged that it is neither just nor politic to punish as a crime an act which very many higher and more reputable authorities than either the soldier who fought at Big Bethel, or the other soldier who never fought anywhere, contended was not only a legitimate right, but one to which no citizen of a State could refuse to assent if the people of the State so willed. Thousands of the best and most conscientious citizens whom the amendment would disable, went with their States, believing that their first allegiance was due to their respective commonwealths. Gen. ROBERT E. LEE is at the head of this class. Gen. BUTLER would hang him and proclaims him to be a perjurer, &c., and yet public sentiment would more readily credit a statement of the Confederate chief than one of the hero of Fort Fisher.

It may be said that Mr. BENEDICT's plan is too lenient; and that some one must be punished. I think that this is a mistake. Leniency which disarms animosity, reknits friendship, promotes cordial intercourse, establishes community of interest, effacing all the grim and ghastly recollections of the war, is the best guarantee which can be devised, and the North may depend on it that were she to-morrow to extend the right hand of fellowship to the South, freely and cordially, without condition or guarantee, and trusting to the pledged word and solemn oaths of the Southern people, the honest cheerfulness with which the South would accept the proffer of friendship, would be a security for the future which volumes of preventive statutes can never afford. The fundamental error of those who insist on guarantees consists in supposing that the South is insincere in her professions of allegiance, and that she only seeks readmission to political power to enable her, with the aid of the Democratic Party of the North, to control the Government. HIRAM WALBRIDGE and BENJAMIN F. BUTLER and JOHN COCHRANE were Democrats. More uncompromising and violent opponents of the Abolitionists, more rabid Pro-Slavery men than they were from 1856 to 1861 it would have been hard to find. Did they not proclaim on every stump that the election of an Anti-Slavery President would and ought to dissolve the Union; and did not they and many of their compeers urge the South to secede in order to fulfill their predictions. No, the South is for the party which will give a lasting, honorable and generous peace. Her people have no party affiliations, and certainly will not form any in order that they may burn their fingers to enable other Walbridges and Butlers and Cochranes to eat the chestnuts and throw the husks to the South. The abolition of Slavery has removed all cause for political sectionalism, and were the South represented her votes would be given with quite as much probability to Seward conservatism as to any phase of what is in party language termed democracy. The South cannot be cajoled into any alliance to enable a party to get control of the Treasury. She is quite untrammeled in this regard, and the practical proofs of confidence and trusts in her honor by those who have power, the removal of her present disabilities, and the establishment of an order of things which will enable her to recover her lost prosperity, will be far more likely to secure her support than any effort to weaken her strength and restrict her privileges, as a means of guarding against her joining hands with any political organization. Who was a more determined Abolitionist than Mr. BEECHER, Mr. GREELEY, or Mr. GERRIT SMITH? And who is there at the South who would not trust and respect them infinitely more than the men who encouraged secession and abandoned it only when they found it would not pay? Those who advocate the continued punishment of the South for the purpose of guarding against what they fear will be her use of political power, are mistaken, just as much as are they who advocate negro suffrage in the belief that the black vote would be necessarily cast in opposition to that of the whites.

QUONDAM.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

### Four Classes in the State of South Carolina—The Mountaineer—The Yeomanry—The Low Country Planter—The Sand Hill Cracker.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1866.

While South Carolina, when viewed from a distance, appears to be a unit as to her people, still there are within her borders several classes of widely dissimilar character and largely conflicting interests. At the least four classes are clearly defined, and bear their several and often conflicting influences upon the legislation and the jurisprudence of the State. These four classes are: The mountaineers; the yeomanry, or farmer of the upper and mid-country; the low-country planter of the rice regions near the coast; and the Cracker, or *canaille*, who is a species of squatter dependent, and found in various parts of the State, but especially in the sand-hill region around the capital. The mountaineer, like all rural populations cut off from intimate communication with the outside and progressive world, is a conservative of the severest character. Uninformed of the current news and feelings of the day, and unimpressed by the march of progress that moves the rest of mankind, he stands upon his native hills the same that he was twenty, fifty, or a hundred years ago. He is opposed to every change, and is behind the rest of mankind in every movement of the people. When the late war broke out in 1861, he knew nothing of the issues involved, and cared nothing for either side of the question. His first and main idea was to keep out of the war; and this, not because he had any principles in opposition to it, but because it was an unpleasant duty to enter upon—it interfered with the time-honored routine of his life, and with that comfort which he had always enjoyed at his mountain hearth-stone. He entered the Southern army because he found the *vis à tergo* of conscription too uncomfortable to allow him to remain at home in ease. He fought well at first, but after a year or two he deserted, and returned to his old home-haunts, because the tented field was unlike his hamlet on the hill-side, where his youth had been passed. From that time until the end of the war he had two main objects in view—to elude the conscription officers and to forage for a subsistence. The former kept his wits awake, and the latter led him into irregularities and so-called larcenies. His country was peculiarly well adapted to both these pursuits; and many and wild were the scenes enacted among his mountain haunts and within the caves, of which he knew every pig-trail as well as he did his own spring-path, and blood was not always absent from these scenes. The corn-cribs and stables of the absent Confederates were often made tributary to his present wants. Since the war the mountaineer has been the persistent opposer of the restoration of civil authority, for the obvious reason that his irregularities must come before the courts as soon as they are put in regular session. He has no loyalty to any government, and no politics, except to evade restitution for his raidings during the war. He never takes a newspaper, avoids Court-house villages, and does not often wander farther from his hut than to the neighboring distillery. His hut is very small, and the number of his brats very large. In person he is tall, ungainly, sandy-haired, and uncouth. He is hardy, independent, affectionate to his family, taciturn to strangers, and disposed to suspicion of all well-dressed travelers who intrude upon his domain. He inhabits the northern border-districts wherever the Blue Ridge extends into the State, principally in Pickens, Anderson and Greenville Districts. He hates the negro cordially, and affiliates readily with any party that stands in opposition (as he believes,) to the regular civil authorities. He looks with favor upon the Freedmen's Bureau, as something likely to at least postpone the operation of the civil courts. After this, his main reliance is in his adroitness at dodging in the caves, and in his trusty rifle.

The yeomanry, or farmer of the upper and mid country, constitute the body of the citizens of the State; and these men are, more nearly than any other one class, the State. They represent the average intelligence of the people. Better informed than the mountaineer, and less generally educated than the planter on the coast, they form a middle class of yeomanry that is representative. They elect their educated men, as a general rule, to their General Assembly, and stand as the South Carolina of to-day between the aristocratic and wealthy low country conservative and the ignorant and brigand conservative of the mountains. These constitute the body of the Legislature of this State, now in session at Columbia; and these made up the body of the Confederate Army that the State put into the field five years ago.

The third class, in the order mentioned above, is the low country planter of the rice regions near the coast. He is the child of wealth—wealth which he has inherited, and through which he has reached a degree of culture and refinement that is not so general in the upper and mid country. This *prestige* of wealth too often obtrudes itself in its relations with the upper section of the State. Before the war the parish system (or subdivision of the coast districts) gave that region and this class of men a very unequal weight in the General Assembly, because each parish had its representative and its Senator, thus trebling in most districts the representation in the Legislature. This preponderance of power in the hands of the low country men naturally excited the prejudice of the up country man, and engendered a feeling of intense sectional rivalry, which was equally bitter and uncompromising upon both sides. This antagonism of feeling has given more character to the internal legislation of this State than any other cause for the last thirty years. At the close of the war, however, the abolition of Slavery has rendered the old system of parishes impracticable, and this one bone of contention no longer interferes with the harmony of legislation; but there are quite enough of discordant points remaining or arising out of the new state of things to supply its place.

The fourth and last class mentioned is the cracker, or canaille, who is a species of squatter-dependant, and infests several portions of the State. The cracker is poor—poor beyond all hope of ever owning anything. He has been in squalid poverty for generations. He hates work—hates rich men—hates the negro, who despises him and calls him "poor white trash." He subsists partly by beggary, partly upon a little patch of corn around his squatter-hut, and partly by hauling into town his little steer-loads of charcoal or firewood. The female is worse in appearance than the male; her clothing is scant, untidy and coarse, while her habits are less regular. She begs or borrows a little from time to time, and with the most pitiable economy ekes out her wretched subsistence. They, men and women, drive their steer into town once or twice a week with a load of faggots, and sell that and beg a little money, with the gross proceeds of their day's work they lay in a bottle of whisky with which to make the night merry. Thus they live from day to day. They hate working and well-dressed people, and contemptuously style them "quality." They are the natural enemies of civilization. In person they are small, sordid, pale, white-eyed and flaxen-haired. They walk with the head down, and wear the most woe-begone style of clothing. They feel no obligation to be honest toward the quality, and feel pleasure in cheating them whenever practicable. This class has no political power whatever, except upon election-day, when district officers are elected. Their votes are then in demand; and the squalid Sand-Hill cracker feels the dignity of his ephemeral importance, and often demands the exorbitant price of a drink of whisky for his vote!

BOISE.

### The Temper of Congress and its Effect at the South—The Project to Territorialize—What the Legislature is Doing—The National Convention Scheme—Inducements to Immigration—Relief to the Local Banks—Prospect of Repudiation—Important Manufacturing Improvement—South Carolina Waking Up—The New Village of Hampton, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Dec. 14, 1866.

Despondent as the people of this State seemed to be one month ago, both in regard to their political future and their material fortunes which depended so largely upon it, they are ten-fold more gloomy and depressed since the reassembling of Congress. The bare menace of the measure to territorialize the Southern States has already had a most disastrous effect in paralyzing all the operations of trade which depend upon the stability of the existing state of affairs. Loans which were hard enough to negotiate before, can now scarcely be effected upon any terms; all kinds of enterprises, public and private, are languishing amid the uncertainties which prevail; and a most deplorable lack of confidence, and indisposition to engage in new undertakings is exhibited by those whose activity can alone effect the restoration of the South to her former prosperity. It is impossible to exaggerate the interest with which everybody here regards the proceedings of Congress, and, as much as they desire moderate counsels to prevail, they would prefer any action to the present harrassing and prolonged suspense.

THE FATE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, so far as this State is concerned, was settled yesterday at Columbia, where the Committee on Federal Relations reported to the Legislature adversely to its adoption. Concerning the proposition which has been made to adopt resolutions proposing a National Convention, the Committee were divided in opinion. Some of them were opposed to such a call, as not likely to accomplish any good result, considering it "Questionable whether it would be consistent with the self-respect of the State to volunteer suggestions to those who are arrayed against her rights, and certainly undignified for the State to seek a seat in a Convention while excluded from her place in Congress." The rest of the Committee reported that the State could not, with propriety and with effect, suggest any action to the Government while in her present condition, but recommended the adoption of resolutions expressing her willingness to go into such a Convention for a full and free discussion of national difficulties. The two reports made by the Committee will come up for discussion to-day, and it is expected that there will be quite a lively time.

HOW IMMIGRATION IS TO BE ENCOURAGED.

Upon the important subject of immigration the Legislature has taken definite and decided action. The bill on the subject, already alluded to in this correspondence, has passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, and is likely to be acceptable to the Senate. It provides an appropriation of $10,000 "for the purpose of encouraging, promoting and protecting European immigration to and in this State," and contemplates the appointment of a Commissioner to reside in this city and perform such duties as will carry into successful effect the purposes of the bill. He will be required to advertise for lands for sale, to have them surveyed, titles examined and registered, together with the prices demanded and the conditions of payment. He will also have published, here and abroad, descriptive lists of these lands, accompanied by a statement of the advantages which this State offers to immigrants in reference to climate, soil, productions, social improvements, &c. He will be charged with the protection of the immigrants in the proper selection of their lands, in procuring transportation, in guarding them against chicanery and fraud, in their temporary location in proper lodging places on their arrival. He shall also keep a registry, free of charge, of all applications for immigrant artisans, mechanics and help of any kind, and another registry of the names and qualifications of all immigrants who are seeking employment, and shall make all such provisions and regulations as will conduce to their comfort and welfare. To all immigrants the State extends the inducement of an exemption from taxation for five years of their land, if less than 100 acres in extent, and not situate in the corporate limits of any city or town, and also provides a separate school fund of $100 per annum for every community of one hundred souls. Such, in brief, are the terms of the measure intended to stimulate the agricultural and mechanical interests of South Carolina, by infusing into her population the vigorous and hardy element of European immigration.

Aside from these two leading topics, restoration and immigration, the

TENDENCY OF LEGISLATION

at Columbia may be summed up in a few words. A buncomb series of resolutions expressive of sympathy with JEFF. DAVIS were modified into a simple appeal to the sense of justice of the United States Government to grant the chief of the defunct Confederacy a speedy trial, or to permit his release upon bail or parole. There is an unmistakable tendency on the part of the members of the Legislature toward legalizing the repudiation of private debts, beginning with debts contracted by the purchase of slave property. It is not likely, however, that repudiation, once begun, will be limited to this description of indebtedness.

Much of the attention of the Legislature has been devoted to the measure for the relief of the local State banks from the ruinous consequences which have resulted from their investment of the whole of their available assets in the Bonds of the Confederate Government. Under the State law now in force, the penalties for non-redemption of their bills on demand are very severe, and the individual stockholders are made liable to the billholders for double the amount of stock held by each of them. As it is claimed, however, that this penalty was intended to prevent willful fraud and mismanagement, and never was intended to apply to such an extraordinary condition of affairs as that which existed during the war, the Legislature will probably mitigate, even if it does not altogether remove, its harshness.

NEW COTTON MILLS AT HAMPTON.

An extensive enterprise, intended as a model establishment in the development of the manufacturing interests in the South, is now nearly completed a short distance from the line of railroad leading from this city to Augusta, and not far from the well-known resort for invalids, Aiken. Five thousand acres of land have been purchased, including abundant water power and a sufficiency of timbered land. The mills have been erected according to the most approved and modern style, and the entire machinery has been imported direct from Manchester, England. The mill will run ten thousand spindles and three hundred and twenty looms—many of the latter of the largest size. A new village has already sprung up around the mill site, containing a church, schoolhouse and other appendages of a thriving settlement. The place has been christened Hampton, in honor of WADE HAMPTON, who is exceedingly popular among all classes in this State. Upward of $300,000 have already been expended since March last in the construction of these mills, and it is expected they will cost $200,000 more before they are completed. The timber, bricks and other material used in the building were obtained on the spot; and what will be regarded as a little singular is that the Company which has the matter in charge is composed almost exclusively of Southern men. In the immediate vicinity of these cotton mills are others, of somewhat less recent origin, beside several very extensive paper mills, and other manufactories. These have already collected around them a very considerable population, and when the largest mills are completed, which will be early in the Spring, the town of Hampton will, it is believed, boast 5,000 inhabitants.

Q.

## ALABAMA.

### Trials Before the United States District Court—George W. Gayle and the Assassination of President Lincoln—Gov. Patton to Visit New-York to Negotiate State Bonds—The Amendment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1866.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature the excitement produced by the Governor's official message recommending the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and the action of the Legislature respecting it has subsided, and public interest is now immediately absorbed in the proceedings of the United States Court for this District.

This Court is now engaged in the trial of Mr. JAMES JORDAN, lately a clerk in the Post-office in this City, who was arrested on the night of the 5th inst., at the instance of a special agent of the Post-office Department, on the charge of robbing the mails. The father of the prisoner is an eminent lawyer of Florida, and was Judge of the Court of that Territory before its admission to the Union. He and his friends are confident of the innocence of the accused, who has heretofore sustained an irreproachable character. A large number of valuable letters and packages are detained by order of the District-Attorney, which cannot be forwarded to their destination until this trial is determined.

Another interesting case is that of the United States vs. GEORGE W. GAYLE, charged with complicity in the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN. This case is set for Friday next, and some of the most eminent jurists of the State are retained for the defence. Mr. GAYLE is a prominent lawyer of Middle Alabama, and resides in Cahawba, Dallas County. During the late war an advertisement appeared in the Selma *Dispatch*, a newspaper published in the same county, over the signature of Mr. GAYLE, as is alleged, offering to be one of a certain number to contribute a certain amount for the assassination of the late President. Such is the charge on which the indictment is founded. The counsel of Mr. GAYLE are sanguine of being able to secure a clear acquittal from all participation in the deed that was so generally condemned throughout the South, and is still regarded as a most unfortunate occurrence for the people of the States lately in rebellion.

It is rumored that Gov. PATTON will soon visit New-York City with the object of negotiating bonds of the State for the relief of the destitute. At the beginning of the present session of the Legislature—now at a recess—a bill was passed to appropriate $250,000 of bonds for this purpose, which further empowered the Governor to apply any other unappropriated bonds, if the first amount be insufficient. *En passant*, the report of the Commissioner of the destitute shows that the United States Government issued during the year ending 31st of Sept., 3,789,788 rations to the destitute of Alabama, at an aggregate cost of $643,580 16. The Commissioner, as well as the Committee of the Legislature on Destitution, refer in the most grateful terms to the liberality of the General Government, and in view of the destitution still prevailing in portions of the State, and the inability of the latter to provide supplies, instructed the Governor and the Commissioner to memorialize the Government for the continuance of rations to the indigent.

It is said that the Governor will also visit Washington, should he go to New-York, and ascertain something about the prospect of an adjustment for the restoration of the State. The Governor is devoted to the interests of this people to an extent that borders on fraternal solicitude, and his prompt recommendation of the Constitutional Amendment to the Legislature was suggested by what he believed to be the highest interests of the State. Though the Legislature were not prepared to act agreeably to his recommendation, yet it is believed they will reconsider their action in January, and adopt the Amendment or some equivalent measure. I sent to the TIMES a special telegram stating that notice of a motion to reconsider was given in the House of Representatives immediately after the announcement of the vote by which the Amendment was rejected.

Mr. BROOKS, of Lowdens County, who introduced in the Legislature recently the bill to extend the privilege of suffrage to white and colored, under certain qualifications, voted against the Amendment, because he preferred qualified suffrage, his own scheme.

Subsequent development, as well as the expression of prominent members and citizens, previous to the adjournment, strengthen the opinion that should the Constitutional Amendment be proposed in the interim as a *finality* and a "*settlement*," or at any future time, obnoxious though it be, the Legislature will ratify it, and the great majority of the people will sustain it as the only terms of the restoration of our proper political relations to the Union, trusting to the progress of time, and a return of better feeling, to mitigate its harsh features. The people are tired of the turmoil of political strife. Their uncertain and anomalous condition damps and retards private and public enterprise; it obstructs the influx of population and capital from the North and West, as well as from abroad, and the early restoration of the State to her proper Constitutional sphere seems to be the only solution of present difficulties and means of escape from threatened evils.

I have said that the minds of the Legislature were not prepared for a calm consideration of the Amendment. It was the want of confidence, and the absence of any definite assurance that the adoption of that measure would not be in vain, and would not result in worse evils than it was designed to avoid. True, it has been proposed as an ultimatum, but it was perceived that the same Congress that devised it, were reported by telegraphic dispatches from day to day, as initiating measures that go far beyond it in exacting terms still more distasteful and obnoxious to the South, and that savor more of a spirit of vindictiveness and revenge. This apparent evidence of a determination to recede from the terms of the Constitutional Amendment as a finality may not only satisfactorily account for its rejection by the Legislature, but also the fact that there exists a large party who begin to seriously doubt whether the ultra Radicals really design the early restoration of the Southern States. Let the Constitutional Amendment, or some kindred proposition be made, honestly and in good faith say the people, and I am compelled to believe that one-half of the difficulty in the way of speedy restoration will have been removed.

IOTA.

## THE CASE OF ALLEGED BRIBERY.

### Examination of Dr. Furman, Inspector of the Board of Health, and Daniel De Winn.

The case of Dr. GUIDO FURMAN, an Inspector of the Board of Health, who is jointly charged with one DANIEL DE WINN, with attempting to collect a bribe from Mr. AMASA LEONARD, a sausage casing maker at No. 143 West Fifty-third-street, was yesterday brought before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, for examination. Although fully four hours were taken up in the rigorous cross-examination of the complainant, nothing new was elicited, and at the conclusion of his testimony the proceedings were adjourned until Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

It is due to Dr. DALTON, Superintendent of the Board of Health, to say that as soon as Dr. FURMAN's proceedings were brought to his notice, he took the most vigorous measures to secure his conviction, and at once relieved him of his connection with the Board.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—OYER AND TERMINER.

*Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.*

No calendar for to-day.

*Part II.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.*

Nos.
4132—Allen vs. Derlan.
3630—Corwin vs. Stillwell.
3204—Bradley vs. Lewis.
3163—Chaffee vs. Freesse.
2970—Turner vs. Hansen.
4274—Bead vs. Fitzgerald.
4288—Nolen vs. Degerhart.
4282—Ruger vs. Hattemer.
4076—Huersted vs. Kelly.

Nos.
4078—Same vs. Same.
4332—Goodman vs. Stern.
4324—Heissenbotte vs. Whelpley.
3976—Wellman vs. Herbert.
4278—Edgerton vs. Wheeley.
4284—Andrews vs. Giles.

*Part III.—Held by Mason, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.*

Nos.
3165—Conley vs. Girardey.
4157—Albertus vs. Day.
3715—Lenan vs. Andrews.
4289—Donnelly vs. Holbrooke.
4271—Blake, Jr., vs. Burnett.
4123—Burdick vs. French.
4299—Read vs. Grant.
3507—Glover vs. Hilton.
4283—Gale vs. Day.
3051—Leffingwell vs. Groot et al.
503—The Peoples' Provision Company vs. Ryno.

Nos.
3941—Horan vs. Akin.
4337—Nolan vs. Hessard.
4189—Murfey vs. Marillet.
4190—Same vs. Same.
2015—Brough vs. Thompson.
4273—Youngs vs. Williams.
1597—Statesin vs. The City of Brooklyn.
4251—Hagerty vs. Pinn.
4193—Halty vs. Dean.
3985—Hill vs. McDonald.
4267—Dorman vs. Lonzia.
3131—Miller vs. Fremont.
4207—Rose vs. Tone.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by ——, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

Nos.
173—Marvin vs. Hoffman.
177—Hamersley vs. Byrne.
180—Taylor vs. Ketchum.
181—Calhoun vs. the same.
187—Cohen vs. Jackson.
193—Eisenberg vs. Pettingill.
194—Little vs. Turnure.
308—Hewith vs. The Benn. Run. Pet. Co.
309—Same vs. the Same.
186—Schetter vs. Smith.

Nos.
324—Hunt vs. Sanger et al.
100—Welles vs. Collins.
191—Summers vs. Adams.
156—Palmer vs. Roe et al.
157—The Trustees of the N. Y. Prot. Epis. S. vs. Hogg.
185—Hart vs. Wood.
163—Coggill vs. McAlon.
101—Smith vs. Crosby.
154—Warren vs. Nance.
197—Williams vs. Williams.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.*

Nos.
42—Youngs vs. Williams.
62—Mapes vs. Constant.
64—Meier vs. Porter.
65—Hoyt vs. Mois.
71—Lincoln vs. Lincoln.
74—The People, &c., ex rel. Mazell vs. Beabe.

Nos.
75—Price vs. Price.
80—Babcock vs. Russell.
85—Nocheresse vs. Nocheresse.
86—Hendricks vs. Stark.

The General call is No. 62—Brost vs. Peyser.

SUPERIOR COURT.

*Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.*

Nos.
2325—Read vs. Orton.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.
2735—Stratton vs. Neefie.
2[illegible]9—Sus vs. Lellinger.
2395—Whittemore vs. Levy.
2815—Gibson vs. Farrell.
2771—Casey vs. The Mayor, &c.
2837—Foy vs. Foster.
2721—Roche vs. The Bank for Savings in the City of New-York.

Nos.
2769—Burns vs. The Mayor, &c.
2845—Fowler vs. Haber.
2847—Wood vs. D. Camp.
2851—Folie vs. The N. [illegible] Fire Ins. Co.
2853—Barnes vs. Crasto et al.
2857—Griffith vs. Scharck.
2861—Murphy vs. Duggan.

*Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.*

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

*Adjourned for the Term.*

MARINE COURT.

*Held by Judge Hearne.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.*

Nos.
1—Savage vs. Prentice.
115—Uhl vs. Franklin.
127—Brophy vs. Meyers.
153—McElroy vs. McCabe.
167—Friebeg vs. Shackleford.
168—Higgins vs. Havens.
169—Hughes vs. Hunter.
157—Fullam vs. King.
170—Rohlscher vs. Brown.
171—Cooper vs. Brown.
172—Rathke vs. Same.

Nos.
173—Rattentrom vs. Same.
175—Lighton vs. Blossom.
175—Nestel vs. Theno.
175½—Cozena vs. Speight.
176½—Bell vs. Walker.
177—Leitz vs. Strauss.
178—Weigold vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.
179—Schurzwalder vs. Hansen.

COURT OF APPEALS.

*A List of the First One Hundred Causes on the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for the January Term, 1867.—Preferred Calendar.*

*Class 1.*

1—McKee vs. The People.
2—The People vs. Bryan.
3—Davis vs. The People.
4—The People vs. Moring.
5—The People vs. Vilas.
6—The People vs. Brandreth.
7—The People ex rel. McMullen, Mayor, &c., vs. Shepard et al.

*Class 3.*

Nos.
8—Comstock vs. Ames.
9—In re petition of Chilian C[illegible]ak, Administrator, &c., vs. Ford, Administrator, &c.
10—The People ex rel. Robertson, Executor, &c., vs. Ferris.
11—Br[illegible]ff, Executor, &c., vs. Malli.
12—Colt, Executor, &c., vs. Lewiston Railroad Co.
13—Cooke, Infant, vs. Meeker.
14—Renwick, Administrator, &c., vs. New-York Central Railroad Co.
15—Bunn, Executrix, vs. Vaughan.
16—Smith vs. Tracy, Executor.
16½—Sheridan vs. The Brooklyn Railroad.
17—Diven, Receiver, &c., vs. Lee, Executor.
18—Blydenburgh, Executor, vs. Thayer.
18½—Merritt vs. Bartholick.
19—Brush, Executor, vs. Lee et al.

*Class 4.*

20—The People ex rel. Thomas vs. Commissioners of Highways of Milton.
21—Lake vs. Artisans' Bank.
22—The Artisans' Bank vs. Backus.

*General Calendar.*

23—Smith vs. Floyd.
24—Hoe vs. Sanborn.
25—Abel vs. Van Gelder.
26—Van Dusen vs. Worrell.
27—McLaren vs. McMartin.
28—Wetherhead vs. Allen.
29—Freeman vs. Lawrence.
30—Parker, Trustees vs. Jervis.
31—Wood vs. Fannan.
32—The City Building and Loan Ass. vs. Fatty.
33—Vanderzee vs. Vanderzee.
34—Robert vs. Good.
35—Humphrey vs. Stark.
36—Wells vs. Miller.
37—Blanchard vs. Trim.
38—Vrooman vs. King.
39—Elias vs. Farley.
40—Reynolds vs. Reynolds.
41—Clark vs. The Eighth-av. Railroad Co.
42—Edwards vs. Delamater.
43—The People ex rel. Fielder vs. Mead.
44—Ormsby vs. Douglas.
45—The Northwestern Insurance Co vs. Forward.
46—Morgan vs. King.
47—Kelsey vs. King.
48—Fay vs. O'Neil.
49—Colburn vs. Gaylord.
50—Manwaring vs. Francis.
51—Francis vs. Manwaring.
52—Williams vs. Snelley.
53—Ward vs. Buckman.
54—De Peyster vs. Van Ness.
55—Hayden vs. Nevins.
56—Kelsey vs. Ward.
57—Lawrence vs. Clark.
58—Marco vs. L. & L. Ins. Co.
59—Barton vs. City of Syracuse.
60—Maverick vs. Eighth Avenue R. R. Co.
61—Hartshorn vs. Union Mutual Ins. Co.
62—Powers vs. Price.
63—Vail vs. The Troy Union R. R. Co.
64—The Mechanics' Bank, N. Y., vs. Straiton.
65—Matterson vs. N. Y. C. R. R. Co.
66—Phillips vs. Terry.
67—Mallory vs. Tioga R. R. Co.
68—Van Benthuysen vs. Sawyer.
69—Rockwell vs. Brown.
70—Case vs. Hotchkiss.
71—Commercial Bank of Clyde vs. Marine Bank.
71½—Cisco vs. Roberts.
72—King vs. The Mayor.
73—Smith vs. Babcock.
74—Smith vs. Comstock.
74½—Ferris vs. The Union Ferry Co., Brooklyn.
75—Bank of Auburn vs. Putnam, President, &c.
76—Wall vs. Home Insurance Co.
77—Husted et al. vs. Craig.
78—Stringham vs. St. Nicholas Insurance Co.
79—Hudler vs. Golden.
80—Gould vs. Matthews.
81—Tobias vs. Cohn.
82—Williams vs. Birch.
83—Guernsey vs. Guernsey.
84—Gram vs. Prussian Em. E. L. & G. Society.
85—Osborn vs. Robbins.
86—Westerlo vs. DeWit.
87—Mallory vs. Tioga Railroad Co.
88—Ely vs. Spofford et al.
89—Devlin vs. Brady.
90—Emerson vs. Bleakley, Jr., Sheriff.
91—Blivin vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
92—Northrup vs. Syracuse & B. N. Y. R. R. Co.
93—Shaw vs. Smith.
94—Merchant vs. Bunnell and wife.
95—Moore vs. Manwaring.
96—The People ex rel. Dann vs. Williams.
97—Disosway vs. Winant.
98—Tanner vs. Marshal.
99—Wait vs. Green.
100—Brown vs. Penfield.

### Prize—Necessary Blockade of a Neutral Port in the Blockade of an Enemy's Port—The Status of the Loyal Residents of the South, as Affected by the Rebellion—Circumstances Affording Ground for Presumption Against the Neutrality of the Voyage—The Case of the Peterhoff.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

*The Steamer Peterhoff, Stephen Jarmon, Claimant for Owners of Vessel and Cargo; Samuel J. Redgate and George W. Almond, Claimants of part of cargo, Appellants, vs. The United States.*—The *Peterhoff*, a British built and registered steamer, of 669 tons burthen, was captured as prize of war on the 25th of February, 1863, on the Atlantic Ocean, off the Island of St. Thomas, by the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, and being brought into the port of New-York was there libeled and subsequently condemned. Her documented voyage was from London, where she was laden, to the port of Matamoras, Mexico.

Jarmon, the master of the vessel, intervened for the interest of his principals, the owners, denying that the steamer or her cargo was a lawful prize. In the test oath he asserts that the vessel and cargo are owned by neutral subjects of Great Britain, but neither in the claim nor in the test oath does he assert that she was on a lawful voyage to a neutral port.

The claimant Redgate, alleging himself to be "late of Texas, and lately a political refugee from that State, more recently sojourning in Great Britain," intervened in behalf of himself as owner, agent and consignee of a large portion of the cargo, valued at $375,000, or nearly that sum. He denied that it was lawful prize, and in the test oath asserts that the above-named portion of the cargo did belong, prior to and at the time of the seizure, and still does belong, to this deponent as owner, consignee, agent &c., as set forth in the claim; but he did not assert either in the claim or the test oath that this portion of the cargo was owned by neutrals, or that it was on a lawful voyage to a neutral port.

Almond, alleging himself to be a resident of London, and a subject of Great Britain, claimed, as owner, agent and consignee, a portion of the cargo, valued at or nearly $150,000, making the same allegations in the test oath as those made by the claimants above. He also avoided the assertion of neutral ownership of this portion of the cargo, except so far as may be inferred from his allegations of residence and citizenship; nor did he assert or set up that the vessel and cargo were on a lawful voyage and bound to a neutral port.

Robert Mackie, of New-York, as agent for the underwriters, filed claims. alleging that the ship and cargo were fully insured by his principals, and that, "from circumstances," they were the true and *bona fide* owners. He denied the allegations of the libel, and in the test oath alleges the neutral ownership of ship and cargo.

In August, 1863, the District Court condemned the *Peterhoff* and her cargo as lawful prize of war, holding that Redgate had no standing in Court, being a resident of the State of Texas, then in rebellion.

The case now comes before this Court on the appeal of Jarmon, Redgate & Almond—Makie not joining therein.

The report of the Prize Commissioners in the case showed that the cargo consisted of 4,477 packages, of which 3,774 contained articles manufactured for army and navy use, and, as it is contended, if designed for a Rebel port, or for enemy use, as such contraband. The invoices show that these contraband goods formed part of the shipments consigned to Matamoras. The passengers (the claimants) were also of the part consigned to the Captain. It was shown on the trial that certain papers of some sort were torn up and thrown overboard at the time of the capture, by order of the Captain.

The Government contends that the cargo of the *Peterhoff* and the evidence at the trial all tend to show that the destination of the contraband part of the cargo was not Matamoras, a place in a neutral country, and that that portion claimed by Redgate, as well as the rest, was enemy property; that the blockade of the mouth of the Rio Grande made all neutral trade with Brownsville or Matamoras, in articles contraband of war, unlawful.

Brownsville and Matamoras—the one enemy and the other neutral—are on opposite sides of the Rio Grande, forty miles above its mouth, and the blockade of Brownsville and the Texan side of that river by the Government, from the ocean, was, of necessity, at the mouth of the river. To allow vessels and their cargoes to cross the bar and go up the river under the pretext of going to Matamoras would render the blockade of the Texan side nugatory, as no watchfulness or energy in the blockading squadron could prevent unlimited supplies from reaching Brownsville, and through it the rebel country, as they might with impunity be landed at Matamoras only a few yards distant, and beyond the reach of the blockading squadron. The result was, that, for the purposes of the blockade, the trade was pursued under peril of capture in breach of the blockade. Under like circumstances the British Prize Court, coerced by the necessity of the case, condemned vessels trading with neutral ports.

The claimants appear by different counsel, and insist that the evidence does not show that the libel should be sustained, and that the vessel and cargo should be restored. As to Redgate, he insists that the mere fact that he was a citizen of the enemy's country, did not deprive him of the right to the property held below. His former residence in Texas cannot subject his portion of the cargo to capture, as he no longer resides there, and it required a revolution in the South to deprive him of his citizenship so as to impair his rights as against the population of the inhabitants. The tearing up of papers is in itself no ground of condemnation, but only an awakening circumstance to excite the vigilance and inquiry of the Court. The *casus probandi* of breaking the blockade or of carrying contraband of war to the enemy rests on the captors. If the *Peterhoff* was neutral owned and had sailed from a neutral port, then she cannot be condemned, whatever may have been the character of her cargo, if bound to a neutral port of destination in a neutral country, in whatever degree such trade may injure, or expand or contract the commerce of the belligerents. Trade is lawful on the one hand, however inconvenient it may be, and unlawful on the other, however innocent. The port of destination being neutral, nor would the intention to tranship the cargo, and carry it into the enemy's country, affect the character of the voyage unless that fact had been shown.

The mouth of the Rio Grande was not blockaded. There were blockaders there, but they did not blockade the river, which was one-half neutral. On the other hand, vessels almost constantly cleared from Northern ports for Matamoras with the consent of the Government.

Messrs. Marvin, A. F. Smith and L. Sherwood for claimants; Mr. Stanbery, Attorney-General, for the Government.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—DEC. 19.

On motion of Mr. Durant, John A. Grow, Esq., of Louisiana, was admitted an attorney of this Court, on motion of Mr. Ewing.

*No. 70. The Steamer Peterhoff, &c., appellants, vs. United States.*—Argument continued by Mr. Ashton for the United States, and by A. F. Smith for appellants.

The New-York Tax case to be taken up to-morrow (Thursday.)

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS—DEC. 19.

Ossian B. Hart, Esq., of Jacksonville, Florida, was admitted to practice in the Court.

On motion of Solicitor Norton, George Griscom, Esq., of Philadelphia, and on motion of Assistant Solicitor Weed, D. N. Cooley, Esq., of Dubuque, Iowa were admitted as attorneys, &c., of this Court.

*Jos. W. Parsh et al. vs. The United States.*—Cause argued by A. S. Hartman for the claimant, and by Mr. Norton and Mr. Weed for the Government.

*Ordered, first*—That the peremptory call of the calendar begin on the third Tuesday in January. Cases which are then passed will not be continued to a subsequent term, unless for special cause the Court shall order otherwise.

*Second*—Cases of parties which reside at a distance may be set for a day certain, without regard to their position on the trial docket.

*Third*—By consent of the parties any case may be brought on before the peremptory call of the docket.

### Equity—Duties and Authority of Receivers—Under Authority to Collect Debts Have They Power to Assign and Release Mortages?

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

*James Brown, Appellant, vs. Eugenia P. Bass*—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court, for the Southern District of Mississippi, in which Court, in 1855, the appellant filed a bill to foreclose a mortgage executed by the defendant to secure the payment of two promissory notes, given by herself and her husband, Council R. Bass, since deceased, payable to the order of complainant.

The answer admits that the mortgage and notes were given, as set forth in the bill, and are unpaid; that it sets up in defence, in substance, that there was a failure of consideration, and that the notes belonged not to the complainant, but to the Bank of Mississippi.

In 1840, Bass, the husband of the defendant, being indebted to the Bank of Mississippi, gave his notes for the defendant, secured by mortgage of his lands in Washington County, Miss. Subsequently the equity of redemption was sold and purchased by his wife. In 1843, Brown Brothers & Co., for themselves and other creditors, filed a creditor's bill against the Bank of Mississippi, in the Superior Court of Chancery, and one Lacoste was appointed receiver of the Bank, with authority to sue for and recover debts due to the Bank; and, among others, he brought suit against Bass upon his notes, and to foreclose the mortgage. As this suit endangered the title of Mrs. Bass, she offered to purchase the mortgage debt, and the notes and mortgage were sold to her, the receiver accepting therefor a draft and three notes, signed by the defendant and her husband, in favor of the appellant, who was a member of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co., and acting for them. Lacoste paid the draft and notes to the payees, and received therefor credit on the debt of the Bank to the amount of the securities surrendered. Brown Brothers & Co. now sue on the notes and the mortgage transferred to them for their security by the defendant.

The defence is that Lacoste had no authority to sell and assign the notes and mortgage of Bass, but only to collect the debt, and, consequently, that the defendant acquired no title to them under the sale, and that the notes and mortgages became the property, not of the payee, the appellant here, but of the Bank of Mississippi. The bill was dismissed below. The appellant insists that the want of authority in Lacoste to assign or release the mortgage debt is no defence to the suit. The consideration for the notes sued on was the transfer to the defendant of the notes and mortgage, in the manner in which that transfer was actually made. The defendant obtained possession of them, and thereby the control of the suit which endangered her property. Her object has been attained, and it does not appear that she has suffered, or is at all likely to suffer, from the supposed insufficiency of Lacoste's authority. She holds the securities given her in consideration of the notes, has never offered to give them back, and does not now propose to do so. She is not, therefore, in a condition to set up the want of authority in Lacoste as a defence to this suit. (Orchard vs. Hughes, 1 Wal., 73.)

The Court ratified the sale of Lacoste to the defendant by requiring him to bring into Court all assets of the bank not disposed of, which was done. He failed to bring in this mortgage debt, and a decree was entered against him for the amount, which was a ratification of the sale. The decree could have proceeded on no other theory.

The bill below was dismissed on the ground that the Court did not have jurisdiction to grant the relief asked, and not that it had not jurisdiction of the parties or of the subject. The Court had asserted jurisdiction by a subsequent order in respect to the fund, and had therefore assumed jurisdiction. (Miss. Reps., 2d George, 454.)

The action of the Bank of Mississippi had authorized the transfer made by Lacoste, and for this reason the defendant has no good and equitable defence.

The defendant relies on the two authorities cited above.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—DEC. 17, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Cony, James R. Doolittle, Esq., Jr., of New-York, and on motion of Mr. Ryan, E. J. Stevens, Esq., of Wisconsin, were admitted attorneys, &c., of this Court.

*No. 1. The United States vs. George U. Stewart.*—Recently reported.

*No. 2. The United States, Plaintiffs in Error vs. Chas. Le Baron.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Alabama. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Court below in these cases.

*No. 9. Thos. H. Newell, Appellant, vs. Vibbard Nixon.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Court below in this case.

*No. 5. David M. Hughes, Appellant, vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Court below in this case.

*No. 3. The United States, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. Jos. McMasters.*—Error to same Court as above. Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Court below in this case.

*No. 76. The Union Manufacturing Company, Appellant, vs. Launsbury et al.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Stoughton, for appellees, and will consume two hours of Tuesday.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS—DEC. 17, 1866.

*Francis J. Brooke vs. The United States.*—Peck, J., delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, finding $2,006 72 due to the claimant.

*J. G. Johnson, Administrator, &c. vs. The United States.*—PECK, J., delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, sustaining the demurrer, and dismissing the petition.

*David A. Bogert vs. The United States.*—NOTT, J., delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, overruling the demurrer, and directing the solicitors for the United States to answer over.

*Geo. W. Lowe vs. The United States.*—The argument of this cause was opened by Mr. Fuller for the claimant. Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

## The Pearl-street Railroad and the Property-Owners—An Injunction Granted by the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 20.

Before Judge Barnard.

*Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt* vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York, and the New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company.*—Yesterday morning Mr. Roosevelt, the plaintiff, by his counsel, Mr. Joseph F. Daly, on his own behalf and on behalf of all other persons in interest who might come in and join in the expenses of the prosecution, applied for an injunction restraining the New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company from laying their tracks in the streets of this City. Mr. Roosevelt's application shows that the New-York and Westchester Railroad Company is a corporation organized under the General Railroad Act of this State, passed April 2, 1850, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; that in and by the provisions of the said act it is declared that no Common Council of any city in the State of New-York, shall permit any Railroad Company formed under said acts last mentioned, to construct a railroad in any city of the State, which railroad commences and ends in any such city, without the consent thereto of a majority in interest of the owners of property upon the streets in which said railroad is to be constructed be first had and obtained; that on Dec. 29, 1864, the Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution or ordinance authorizing the defendants, the New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company, to lay, construct, and maintain railroad tracks in certain streets of said City, among others in Pearl, Whitehall, Fulton and Fourteenth streets, and sent said ordinance to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence on the same day, but the adoption and sending of said ordinance was not consented to unanimously by the Aldermen present; that on the same day the Board of Councilmen adopted said ordinance and sent it to the Mayor for approval, but such adoption and sending were not consented to unanimously by the Councilmen present; that the Mayor approved said ordinance the same day, and plaintiff avers that said ordinance is and was absolutely void, because the charter of said City expressly declares that no ordinance shall be acted upon by both Boards of the Common Council on the same day unless by unanimous consent of all the members present. Plaintiff further shows that the railroad intended to be laid by the New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company, is in fact intended to commence and end in the City of New-York; but that the consent of the property owners or any of them along the line of the streets on which said railroad was to be laid, was not first had and obtained before the Common Council passed said ordinance, and was never had and obtained, and the said property owners will never consent to such railroad being laid on Pearl-street, and that the act of the Common Council was thus an additional violation of the law. And plaintiff also avers that by several acts passed April 17, 1860, the Legislature of the State of New-York authorized the construction of railroad tracks by other companies in Whitehall, Fulton, Fourteenth and other streets in the City of New-York, and prohibited the Common Council of the City of New-York, and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty from allowing any company claiming to derive authority from the General Railroad Act of April 2, 1850, to construct any railroad in said last-named streets, and declared any act done in contravention thereof should be *void*, and said acts of April 17, 1860, were in full force at the time of the passage of the ordinance of Dec. 29, 1864, by the Common Council, but that in the face of such law the Common Council by that resolution gave the New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company right to lay tracts in such streets, and this being void vitiated the whole ordinance. And the plaintiff goes on to show that Pearl-street is an ancient street in said City appropriated from time immemorial to certain public business uses, and is a part of the public property which the defendants, the Common Council of the City of New-York, hold in trust for the benefit of the people of said City, and that the action of the Common Council in giving the Railroad Company to lay a railroad in that street was a diversion of the use thereof by such trustees, which would result in great injury to such street as part of the public property, and to the owners of property and persons engaged in business thereon, and to the property in said street.

The complaint concludes as follows: Wherefore the plaintiff prays the judgment of this Court, declaring the action of the defendants, the Common Council, on Dec. 29, 1864, aforesaid, illegal and void, and perpetually restraining the said Common Council from granting permission or giving assent to the defendants, the New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company, to lay rails or tracks, or to construct a railroad, through Pearl-street, Whitehall-street, Fulton-street and Fourteenth-street, in said City, and restraining the defendants, the New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company, their agents officers, servants, employes, and all other persons under them, or under or by virtue of the aforesaid resolution or ordinance of the Common Council of Dec. 29, 1864, from laying or constructing, or attempting to lay or construct railroad tracks or railroads, or taking up or interfering with the pavements in said streets, and requiring them to remove any such tracks or rails already laid, or for such other or further relief as may be just, with costs.

JOSEPH F. DALY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

On the papers, Hon. George G. Barnard granted a preliminary injunction as prayed for, returnable on the third Monday of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

This injunction was served about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon on Mr. Kalbfleisch, the President of the Company, and on the foreman in charge of the work of tearing up the pavement and laying the tracks on Pearl-street. The work was instantly ceased, and the laborers packed up their tools and went home.

## Are Concert-saloons, Attended by "Pretty Waiter Girls," Respectable!—The Question one of Fact for a Jury—Twenty-five Dollars per Day Profits.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—DEC. 20.

Before Justice Balcom and a Jury.

*Charles Ulmann* vs. *Benjamin Marks.*—The plaintiff in this action seeks to recover damages for injuries he alleged to have been sustained by reason of the negligent acts of the defendant. The latter is the owner of certain premises on the northwest corner of Mott and Chatham streets, leased by him to the plaintiff for the purpose of keeping a billiard and concert saloon. During the tenancy the water-closets and pipes leading from them to the sewer became filled up, or otherwise out of repair. The plaintiff's premises were in the basement, and the state of things became so bad, as he says, that he lost nearly all his customers, and eventually profits of the business, amounting to twenty-five dollars per day. He insists it was the duty of the defendant, as landlord, to repair the premises after being notified; that he, not having done so, is liable. The defendant, after denying generally the allegations of plaintiff, undertook to show that plaintiff did not keep a respectable place; that it was a concert-saloon resorted to by dissolute characters, both male and female; that inasmuch as he had sued defendant for maintaining a nuisance he must come into Court with clean hands; he could not recover if his place was a nuisance, that is, a place for the resort of bad characters. Counsel for the defendant also asked the Court to charge the Jury that the plaintiff had not proved that he had a license to sell beer, &c., and hence he could not recover for any loss of profits in that respect.

Justice BALCOM, in charging the Jury, said, that the presumption of law was that plaintiff had a license, and that the *onus* was on the defendant to show that he had none. As to whether a concert-saloon, attended by "pretty waiter girls," is a respectable place, was a question of fact for them. If they found it was not respectable, then the plaintiff could not recover for the loss of any profits in that branch of the business. It was in evidence that the profits of the whole establishment were equal to $25 per day. The Justice thought this very unusual, and said it was at least double the sum allowed per diem for the services of a Judge of the highest tribunal of the State. The Jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

For plaintiff, Mr. Dimmick and Mr. Phelps; for defendant, Mr. C. Shaffer.

## Opinion of a Supreme Court Justice on the Law which Permits a Party to Testify in His Own Behalf—Inducement to Perjury.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—DEC. 20.

Before Justice Clerke and a Jury.

*Lyman P. Hopkins* vs. *Lorin W. Wright.*—This was an action to recover the sum of about $250 for cotton alleged to have been sold by the plaintiff to the defendant. The defendant set up a counter claim, contending that plaintiff owed him a large sum of money on the bargain and sale of some real estate. The trial occupied about two days. The plaintiff and defendant were examined at much length. Each gave testimony in his own behalf, and so conflicting that the Justice, in making his charge to the Jury, after referring to the evidence, said:

Now, unfortunately, the plaintiff and the defendant in this case are in complete collision with each other, as too often happens where the parties themselves are examined as witnesses. I can very well appreciate the wisdom of the founders of the common law, in excluding the testimony of the parties to an action. It is too much for the weakness of human nature to allow people to testify who are so deeply interested in an action as the parties are; and the consequence is, according to my experience, that wherever the parties are examined there is perjury. It is a dreadful consideration, but it is the fact; and I should not at all regret, notwithstanding there is some inconvenience attending it, to see that law repealed.

The Jury rendered a verdict for the full amount claimed.

For plaintiff, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Bullock; for defendant, Mr. Bowman.

## The Libel Suit Against the Sunday Mercury—Verdict $1,000 Damages.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—DEC. 20.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

The Jury in the case of Max Maretzech vs. Wm. Cauldwell et al. for damages for a libel printed in the *Sunday Mercury*, returned a sealed verdict this morning for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $1,000.

## The Otero Murder—Trial of Francisco Veila Sagara.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Lott.

The usual attendance crowded the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Justice LOTT presiding, in Brooklyn, yesterday, to hear the continuance of the case, *The People vs. Francisco Veila Sagara*, the alleged accomplice in the murder of Otero, over a year ago.

*Officer Lattinville* sworn: I saw the prisoner on the morning of the murder, at the Hotel de Cuba; had a talk with him; was with Officers Wonderty and Farr when we looked for Gonzales on the evening after the murder; the prisoner took us to several places in Green and Mercer streets, where we thought we might find him; did not see anybody with Pelicier when arrested at Pier No. 4; on the night we were looking for Gonzales we left the prisoner about eleven o'clock in Centre-street; we were going into Browne's place, at No. 217 Centre-street, but Farr said there were none but Germans there; he said we would be likely to find him at No. 117; we went there, but found it was a depot.

*John Wonderly* sworn: Saw no watch on Otero's body; saw prisoner and Pellicier at the Hotel de Cuba on the morning of the murder; the prisoner accompanied us in our search for Gonzales; he had then $100, but when arrested he had no money; the time from the Hotel de Cuba to Bridge-street Ferry is, by walking, thirty-four minutes; riding by Bleecker-street cars, thirty-eight minutes.

The prosecution here rested.

Mr. S. V. Lowell then made a lengthy opening, at the conclusion of which there was a recess.

After a recess of an hour proceedings continued.

*Mary McCoy*, sworn: Know Ed. Farr; know the prisoner Veila; Farr said he would make Veila hang after Gonzales and Pelicier were dead.

*Mary Dillon*, sworn: Know the prisoner and Ed. Farr; we had some conversation at the breakfast table, and Farr said that anybody who took Veila's part ought to hang along with him; am the matron of the Raymond-street jail; think Farr exhibited animosity against Veila.

*Cross-examined*—One is the same to me as the other; my feelings have not influenced me; believe I suggested about his getting counsel.

*Jno. M. Reudenback*, sworn: Was a Captain in the army, and reside in Brooklyn; was arrested and in jail eleven days at the time Gonzales was there; know Veila and Farr; Farr told me while in prison, when speaking of Veila, that Veila was innocent; he said, "For God's sake, no. Veila is as innocent as I am; he had nothing to do with it;" have done picket duty in the army; have mistaken trees for men, and sometimes bushes; sometimes mistook cows for men.

Counsel for defence then read the testimony of Sarah Sullivan given in the trial of Pelicier, and put same in evidence.

*John Phillips* sworn: Am a carpenter; was stopping at Evans', in Canton-avenue, on the night of Nov. 22; recollect two foreigners being there and another came in; they remained till half-past nine o'clock; saw Otero after he was murdered and he was one of the parties; also identified Gonzales and Pelicier afterward as being the parties who stopped at Evans' place; they had five whiskies apiece that night; they came at eight o'clock and came in while I was there.

*Cross-examined*—[Former testimony read, wherein witness had sworn he could not identify Pelicier on the morning of his arrest.] I swore to that; the two were there three-quarters of an hour before Pelicier came in.

*Eliza Moran* being sworn, stated that she resided at No. 27 Greene-street on Nov. 22; was there all the evening; Veila came to the house at nine o'clock in the evening; he rang the bell; he asked if his friends were there and I told him no; he then went away; he came back the next morning in company with Farr; Veila spoke about the money he had missed and that he did not care so much about it as about a murder that had been committed; Pelicier came afterward; I told him Farr had not been there, as he desired me to do; he then ran away toward Grand-street.

*Cross-examined*—Boarded at Mrs. Horton's, in Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn; the Doctor, (a friend of mine,) paid my board; Kate Marshall told me to go to Degraw-street, that Johnstone wanted to see me.

Q.—Was not the object to keep you away from the District-Attorney or his officers? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Johnstone paid my board in Wooster-street; am a seamstress; I said I was going to clear Veila; I was to receive money for it; Mr. Johnstone promised me money if I succeeded in clearing Veila.

*Cross-examination*—My object in leaving Brooklyn was to keep a widow lady's name out of the paper, if I was made a witness; she is a respectable woman; Mr. Johnstone paid my board on condition that I would leave and go elsewhere; was intimately familiar with Veila before his arrest; am well known in Greene-street, and the Police could easily find me; No. 27 Greene-street was broken up and I left and went to where I was directed.

*Redirect-examination*—No. 27 Greene-street was a house of prostitution.

*Edward Bell*, sworn: On the night of the murder was at No. 27 Greene-street; recollect Veila being at the house; he asked for his friend; Lizzie Moran asked what time it was, and a man coming down stairs said it was nine o'clock; I went in the bar-room and it was nine o'clock; I keep the Dew Drop in Wooster-street; I was tending bar at the time; my house is known as a "bad house;" Veila was in the habit of coming to the house almost every day and evening.

*Cross-examined*—Have been in the business about seven months; while she (Lezzie Moran) boarded at the house she knitted; she received company; lived in Greene-street about a year; was bar-tender there.

*Redirect-examination*—Do not know what business the house No. 27 Greene-street carried on.

*Ezekiel Bergh*, sworn: Was arrested on account of debt; had conversation with Farr in jail in Raymond-street; Farr told me Veila came home at nine o'clock; sometimes he said it was half past nine; could never tell, however; have heard parties say Edward was a liar.

*Cross-examined*—A doctor told me Farr was a liar; he was sent to State Prison for ten years; there was a Colonel there for breach of promise of marriage; I was there three weeks; I was innocent; am now in the pipe business in New-York.

*Mr. J. H. Sansom*, recalled: Saw Veila and Farr at the Barcelona Hotel, between eight and nine o'clock A. M.; did not see the gloves then; recollect going to No. 27 Greene-street, and a young lady told me Veila was there that night about nine o'clock.

*Cross-examined*: It was a long time ago; I do not recollect all the incidents; was told Ed. Farr was sent away from the Barcelona Hotel on account of drunkenness.

*Mr. Cuyas* sworn—Am proprietor of the Barcelona Hotel; sent Mr. Farr away from my hotel for being drunk; had been in my employ three months; he was not drunken before that.

*Cornelia Spruce* (a colored girl and a minor) heard Farr say he would not be any son to his mother till he had hung Veila; he said that in prison.

*Detective Wonderley* recalled for the prosecution: Saw Eliza Moran in No. 52 Wooster-street kept by Madam Bell; she said she was to receive money, if she cleared the prisoner.

*Felix Evans* recalled. [Likeness of Ronnistrom was identified.] He was a Swede, and was in the habit of coming to my place; saw him there with two other Swedes.

Counsel for the defence objected to the admission of the testimony. Reserved for consideration.

*Peter Reily* sworn: Recollect the murder of Otero; was not in Evans' place on the night of the murder; often saw Ronnistrom there before and after Nov. 22.

The case was then closed, except the summing up, which will be done this morning.

## Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 20.

By Justice Mason.

Floto *vs.* Osgood; the demurrer to the complaint must be overruled, and judgment given for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendants to answer on payment of costs of demurrer. (See decision.) Mercer *vs.* Pollard; the plaintiff must have judgment upon both demurrers, with costs. (See decision.)

By Justice Sutherland.

Sarah St. John *vs.* Newton H. St. John et al.; report of referee confirmed and order granted.

By Justice Ingraham.

The Bank of the Commonwealth *vs.* John E. Wylie et al.; there is no authority to make any difference in the costs between the defendants, if judgment is entered against all.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 20.

By Judge Cardozo.

Alex. Wright *vs.* Arthur Leaty; see memoranda with Clerk. Isaiah Meyer *vs.* Dennis Burke; see memoranda with Clerk. Alex. M. Bruen *vs.* Eusebius Mignault; see memoranda with Clerk. Pine *vs.* Ormsbee; see memoranda with Clerk. Pell *vs.* Pell; referred back for further proof of marriage.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 20.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

Zachary Peck, Assignee, &c., *vs.* Eliza J. Brown; motion for a new trial denied, and judgment must be given for defendant with costs. William Wood *vs.* John L. Rowe et al.; motion granted without costs. James G. White *vs.* Owen Farley; motion granted and cause referred to a referee. Joseph Bayley *vs.* James Carson et al.; warrant of attachment set aside without costs.

By Judge Barbour.

Elizabeth Wiley, Administratrix, *vs.* Jas. Fee, Impleaded, &c.; motion dismissed; but as it is dismissed for want of jurisdiction, no costs can be given.

By Judge McCunn.

Benjamin Wood *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; motion granted.

## Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

ONE OF THE BUCKALEWS.

York Buckalew, indicted for grand larceny, was tried and convicted. On the 20th of October he stole a quantity of wearing apparel and a breast-pin of the value of $75 from Robert A. Simpson, of the steamtug *Rondout*, lying at Pier No. 37, North River. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

UNWHOLESOME COOKING.

Catharine Roberts pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, having, on the 7th of September, stolen a silk dress of the value of $70, from Sarah Duffy, No. 663 Broadway, in whose house she was cook. Catharine was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Samuel Philips, jointly indicted with James Isaacs, who was sentenced on Wednesday, was brought up, and pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

A NEW HOUSE-PAINTER.

John Newhouse a painter, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, in stealing two coats, one cassimere vest and a pair of boots, all of the value of $97, from Simon A. Waldron, No. 279 Third-avenue, on the 9th of November. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

A SERVANT OF LAX PRINCIPLES.

Catharine Hyde pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen wearing apparel of the value of $140 from Jane Langer, of No. 104 Eldridge-street, on the 1st of December. Catharine was a domestic in the family. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

A YOUNG THIEF.

Benjamin Levi pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen cloth to the value of $100 from Courtlandt D. Moss, of No. 26 Park-place, on the 8th of December. He being only 14 years of age, was sent to the House of Refuge.

A BURGLAR FAST.

Max Goltz pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the second degree. On the night of the 23d of November he broke into the dwelling of James Hatton, No. 126 St. Mark's-place, and stole therefrom wearing apparel to the value of $700. Sentence deferred.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Thomas Murtha, indicted for burglary in the second degree and petit larceny, was tried and acquitted.

TROUBLE ABOUT PICKING A LADY'S POCKET.

Frederick Winslow, indicted for grand larceny of money from the person, was brought up for trial. It appeared from the testimony in the case that Mrs. Ellen Mackin, of No. 151 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, was on the 5th of December riding in a Fourth-avenue stage when her pocket-book was taken out of her pocket, the prisoner being the only person sitting near her. The pocket-book contained $30. Mrs. Mackin went to Police Headquarters and described the man who sat near her so thoroughly that Detective Farley arrested the prisoner thereupon. The lady at once identified the prisoner as the man who was in the stage with her. There was a great deal of excitement among the thieves and their connections who were in Court yesterday, and there was much disappointment expressed over the refusal of the Recorder to permit the case to go over till next term. It was understood that $2,000 had been "put up" as an inducement to parties about the Court to endeavor to induce the Recorder to adjourn the case for the term. The case is not yet finished.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Johanna Batcher and Delia Gough—Grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Effie Howard and Sarah Young—Grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Daniel Murphy—Grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Patrick O'Brien—Petit larceny.

The People *vs.* Daniel B. Chamberlain—Sly trick and device.

The People *vs.* John Fagan—Burglary, third degree.

## Cruelty to Animals—Petit Larceny—Assault and Battery.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday there were disposed of 16 cases of petit larceny, 10 of assault and battery, 1 disorderly house, 1 violation of Health ordinance, 1 cruelty to animals, and 5 previously convicted prisoners sentenced.

A BAULKY HORSE.

Sylvester S. Mangin and James Sturgis were charged with cruelly treating a horse, the property of Mr. Mangin. It appears that the horse, being harnessed to a truck loaded with feed, baulked in front of Mangin's mill in Avenue A. To make him pull the defendants put a rope around his body and fastened him to another truck which was then put in motion. The horse was then thrown down half a dozen times, which treatment effectually cured him of the sulks and he subsequently worked to the satisfaction of everybody. For this pulling his horse Mr. Mangin was arrested, as was his driver Sturgis also. The testimony of the witnesses went to show that the defendants were careful not to injure the animal, but resorted to that means to cure him of his obstinacy and convince him that he was a servant and not a master. The prisoners stated that this treatment was in accordance with the teachings of the late Prof. Rarey, and as no injury to the animal was proven, they were acquitted. Mr. Berg, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, appeared in behalf of the prosecution.

A DEFENDANT WANTED.

Mary Jane Cronin was arrested a few days since, charged with having stolen some articles of clothing from Mrs. Thoresa Bridgewater, and was committed to Essex Market prison for trial at the Sessions. When the case was called yesterday there was no prisoner to be found to respond to the charge. Upon inquiry being made it was found that the woman had escaped from the custody of the keeper of the Essex Market prison. The complaint still hangs over her head, and if she is retaken will doubtless be prosecuted.

HEAD AND BAGGAGE SMASHER.

Michael Snedeker, a baggage-smasher connected with Wescott's Express, was arraigned for an assault committed upon Alfred B. Starr, a lecturer on the microscope. Mr. Starr testified that he had sent some of his fragile apparatus over the Hudson River road, and on its arrival at the Twenty-ninth-street depot he went into the baggage-room to look after it. Mr. Snedeker ordered him out of the place, and when Mr. Starr undertook to ask some questions regarding his property, Snedeker threw him over the counter, bruising him considerably. The prisoner was found guilty of the assault and fined $10. The magistrate, in passing sentence, said that baggage-smashers had become so impudent and abusive lately, that a peaceable passenger was in danger of being maltreated if he ventured to look after his property at all.

ROW AT A THEATRE.

James E. Broome, a young man, was called upon to answer a charge of having, with a knife, assaulted Charles Brennan. It appeared from testimony that on Friday night last, Mr. Broome attended the Broadway Theatre, and on coming out between the acts, "to see a man and chew a clove," he gave his check to a little boy, and demanded that the doorkeeper should admit him. This the doorkeeper refused to do, informing Broome that the checks were not transferable. Some sharp words between the two followed, when Broome struck the doorkeeper. The employes of the Theatre then rushed forward and ejected Broome. During the row, Mr. Brennan, one of the ushers, received a trifling cut on the hand from a pocket-knife in the possession of Broome. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner was using his knife before the row began, and had not drawn it for any unlawful purpose, and that consequently the scratching of Brennan's finger was accidental. The prisoner was discharged, but the Court remarked that if the doorkeeper had made the complaint the result would have been different.

THE BLACK CROOK.

Mr. John Schneider, previously tried for entertaining at his rum-shop in Prince-street "The Black Crook Association," composed of disorderly persons, who sang and danced all night, to the great annoyance of the neighbors, was brought up for sentence. Affidavits were submitted, showing that the association is made up of persons who appear in the spectacular ballet called "The Black Crook," and that the met at this house for social enjoyment. The nuisance was satisfactorily shown, and the prisoner was fined $50, and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the City Prison.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Thomas Lynch, petit larceny, Penitentiary six months; Phillip O'Brien, petit larceny, $50; John Tracy, assault and battery, $20; James Dunn, assault and battery, $10; William H. Hess, assault and battery, $10; Henry Tiery, petit larceny, Penitentiary three months; August Galorige, petit larceny, Penitentiary four months.

George Wall having failed to appear to answer a charge of assault and battery, his bail was declared forfeited. Jacob Ferris, failing to appear to respond to the charge of keeping a disorderly house, had his bail forfeited also.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 20, 1866.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62 | 106¼ | 300 | Bos. Water P | 32 |
| 25,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62 | 106¼ | 10 | Amer. Ex Co | 75 |
| 5,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'64 | 106¼ | 25 | Pac. Mail S. Co | 170 |
| 500 | U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64 | 106¼ | 700 | N. Y. Central | 110¾ |
| 9,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 | 106¼ | 100 | do......s10 | 110¾ |
| 40,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 New Issue | 108¼ | 200 | do | 110¾ |
| | | | 200 | do......2d call | 110¾ |
| 10,000 | do | 108¼ | 100 | Erie Railroad | 73 |
| 50,000 | do | 108¼ | 100 | do | 72¾ |
| 1,500 | Tr. Notes.7.3-10s First Ser...S'll | 105¼ | 900 | do | 73¼ |
| | | | 200 | do......s10 | 72¾ |
| 30,500 | do | 105¼ | 200 | do......2d call | 72¾ |
| 5,500 | do......3d Ser | 105¼ | 200 | do......b10 | 72¾ |
| 1,000 | Tenn. St. 6s...x-c | 69½ | 50 | Stonington R | 99½ |
| 18,000 | do | 69½ | 200 | Reading R | 104¾ |
| 10,000 | Tenn. St.6s,'90 | 52 | 1200 | do | 104¼ |
| 10,000 | N. Car. 6s...x-c | 52 | 450 | Mich. Cen. R | 113 |
| 7,000 | Mo. State 6s | 93¼ | 100 | M. S. & N. I | 81¾ |
| 98,000 | do | 93 | 2600 | do | 81¼ |
| 2,000 | Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R | 93¼ | 100 | do......s10 | 81½ |
| | | | 100 | Ill. Cen. R | 117½ |
| 6,000 | N.Y. St.7s, Bounty Loan...C. | 108 | 100 | do......s30 | 117 |
| | | | 100 | do | 117 |
| 20,000 | Ohio & M. Cer | 29 | 100 | do......b3 | 117 |
| 100 | do......s60 | 29 | 400 | do | 116¾ |
| 2,000 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 94 | 100 | do | 116¾ |
| 5,000 | N.Y.Cen.7s,'76 | 105¼ | 200 | Cleve. & Pitts | 87¼ |
| 1,000 | Mich. So.S.F.Bs | 95½ | 500 | do | 87 |
| 3,000 | do | 95¼ | 1000 | do | 86¾ |
| 5,000 | do | 96 | 700 | Chi. & N. W | 52¼ |
| 5,000 | C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds | 84¼ | 500 | do | 52½ |
| | | | 100 | do | 52 |
| 5,000 | Mor.&Essex 1st | 96¼ | 24 | Chi. & N. W.P | 78¾ |
| 15,000 | do | 96½ | 1500 | do | 78½ |
| 5,000 | Tol. & W.Eq.B | 70 | 1500 | do | 78¾ |
| 2,000 | C. & R. I. & P. 7s | 93¾ | 200 | do | 78¾ |
| 2,000 | do | 92¼ | 3500 | do | 79 |
| 1,000 | Mich. C. 8s, N.Bs | 111 | 300 | do | 79¼ |
| 10 | Fourth N. Bk | 110¼ | 200 | do......2d call | 79½ |
| 30 | do | 111 | 400 | Clev. & Tol. R | 126½ |
| 100 | Wilkes. Coal...b10 | 63 | 1900 | do | 125 |
| 200 | West. U. Tel...x-d | 46 | 1800 | do | 124¾ |
| 400 | Quick. Min. Co | 44¼ | 200 | do | 124¾ |
| 100 | Mar. Pref | 31 | 300 | do | 124¾ |
| 100 | do | 30¾ | 400 | Chic. & R. I | 104¼ |
| 400 | Atlantic S.S.Co | 109 | 100 | Tol., W. & W | 44 |
| 100 | Butler Coal | 19¾ | 200 | P., Ft.W.& C | 106¼ |
| 300 | Canton Co | 45¼ | 200 | do | 106¼ |
| 600 | Union Nav. Co | 106¼ | 100 | do......s10 | 106¼ |
| 50 | So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R | 113¼ | 100 | do | 106¼ |
| | | | 200 | Morris & Essex | 80 |
| 200 | do......b30 | 113¼ | 54 | New-Jersey Cen | 125 |
| 100 | do......b30 | 113¼ | | | |

FIRST BOARD—CONTINUED.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10,000 | Ohio & M. C.b15 | 29¼ | 200 | Union Nav | 106¼ |
| 5,000 | Dub. & S. C. 1st | 85 | 100 | N. J. Cen | 125 |
| 100 | Pac. M. S. Co...s10 | 168 | 200 | Erie R | 72¾ |
| 10 | do | 170 | 100 | Chi. & N. W. P.s20 | 78 |

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62 | 107¼ | 900 | Mich. S. & N. I | 81½ |
| 15,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue | 108¼ | 100 | do | 81¼ |
| | | | 300 | Ill. Central R | 116⅞ |
| 4,500 | U. S. 5s. 10-40s..R | 99½ | 100 | do | 117 |
| 40,000 | O. & M. C | 28¾ | 300 | Clev. & Pitts R | 86¼ |
| 30,000 | do | 28¾ | 200 | do......s6 | 86 |
| 100 | West. U. Tel | 45¼ | 300 | do | 86¼ |
| 100 | do | 45½ | 100 | Alt. & T.H | 40 |
| 50 | do | 45 | 100 | do | 52 |
| 100 | Mariposa Min | 12¼ | 1000 | Chic. & N. W | 50¾ |
| 100 | At. Mail St. C...s30 | 103¾ | 500 | do......s30 | 50¾ |
| 500 | Boston W. P | 31½ | 14 | Chic. & N. W. P | 79¼ |
| 100 | Union Nav. Co | 106¼ | 300 | do | 79¼ |
| 50 | Pac. Mail S. S. Co | 169 | 500 | do | 79¼ |
| 100 | do | 168 | 500 | do | 79¾ |
| 480 | N. Y. Cen | 110¾ | 300 | do | 79 |
| 500 | do......b60 | 110¾ | 100 | do......4 days | 79 |
| 100 | Erie Railroad | 72¾ | 400 | Cleve. & Tol | 124½ |
| 100 | do......s10 | 72¾ | 1500 | do | 124¼ |
| 400 | do | 72¾ | 1600 | do | 124¼ |
| 1300 | do | 72¾ | 200 | do | 124 |
| 200 | do | 72¾ | 300 | do | 124 |
| 100 | do......s30 | 72¾ | 100 | do | 121½ |
| 200 | do......b10 | 72¾ | 300 | Chic. & R. I | 104 |
| 1000 | Reading R | 104¾ | 100 | do | 103¾ |
| 300 | do | 104¼ | 100 | Tol. W. & W | 43 |
| 100 | do | 104½ | 100 | do......b30 | 43 |
| 300 | Mich. Cen. R...x-d | 110¼ | 100 | P. F. W. & C | 106 |
| 200 | do | 110¾ | 200 | do | 105¾ |
| 200 | do | 110¾ | 100 | do | 105¾ |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 600 | Union Nav. Co | 105¾ | 200 | Erie Railroad...s19 | 73¼ |
| 900 | do | 105¾ | 1200 | do | 73¼ |
| 100 | do | 106 | 200 | Chi. R. I. & P | 104¾ |
| 800 | Reading R......x-d | 105¾ | 500 | do......b10 | 104¾ |
| 1200 | do | 105 | 100 | do......b5 | 104¾ |
| 400 | do......s5 | 105 | 100 | do......s10 | 104¾ |
| 200 | do | 105 | 100 | do | 104¾ |
| 200 | do......b10 | 105¾ | 400 | Chi. & N. W | 52¾ |
| 600 | do | 105¾ | 200 | do......b3 | 52¼ |
| 600 | M. S. & N. I | 81¾ | 300 | do......s15 | 52¾ |
| 400 | do......s10 | 81¾ | 1100 | do......s3 | 52¾ |
| 400 | do | 81¾ | 200 | do | 52¾ |
| 200 | do......s5 | 81¾ | 100 | Butler Coal Co.b10 | 20 |
| 300 | do......b10 | 82 | 600 | Clev. & P. R | 88¼ |
| 600 | Clev. & Tol | 123¼ | 1200 | Chic. & N. W. Pr | 78¾ |
| 150 | do | 123 | 300 | do......b10 | 78¾ |
| 500 | do | 124 | 600 | do......c | 78¾ |
| 500 | do | 124¼ | 400 | do......s15 | 77¾ |
| 1200 | do......s3 | 124¼ | 400 | do......s3 | 78¾ |
| 800 | do......s3 | 124¼ | 300 | do......c | 78¾ |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | O. & M. Cer | 29 | 100 | Tol., Wab. & W | 43¾ |
| 10,000 | do......c | 29 | 100 | Mich. Cen. R | 113¾ |
| 200 | Boston W. P | 31¼ | 600 | M. S. & N. I | 81¾ |
| 100 | Butler Coal | 19¾ | 400 | do......c | 81¾ |
| 200 | Mar. Pref | 30¾ | 800 | do......b3 | 81¾ |
| 100 | Union Nav. Co | 105¾ | 500 | do......s30 | 81 |
| 200 | do | 106¼ | 600 | do | 81¼ |
| 100 | do | 106 | 1800 | Cleve. & Tol | 124¼ |
| 100 | do | 106¼ | 1200 | do | 124¼ |
| 100 | West. U. Tel...x-d | 45¾ | 200 | Ch., R. I. & P | 104¾ |
| 200 | do | 45¾ | 200 | do......s3 | 104¾ |
| 100 | do......s10 | 45¼ | 100 | do......b10 | 104¾ |
| 200 | do | 45¾ | 100 | do......b3 | 104¾ |
| 100 | do......s3 | 45¾ | 200 | do | 104¼ |
| 50 | do | 45¾ | 200 | Chic. & N. W | 52 |
| 1800 | N. Y. Cen | 110¾ | 300 | do | 52¼ |
| 1800 | Erie R | 72¾ | 600 | Chi. & N. W. P | 79¾ |
| 400 | do......s3 | 72¾ | 800 | do......s3 | 79¾ |
| 800 | Reading R......x-d | 104¾ | 400 | do......b3 | 79¾ |
| 400 | do......b10 | 104¾ | 100 | P., F.W. & C | 106¼ |
| 400 | do......b10 | 104¾ | 100 | do | 106¼ |
| 1200 | do | 104¾ | 100 | Chic. & G. E | 34¾ |

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Ohio & M. C | 28¾ | 1200 | M. So. & N. I | 80¾ |
| 100 | Butler Coal | 19¾ | 200 | do | 81 |
| 100 | Union Nav. Co | 106 | 100 | do | 80¾ |
| 200 | do | 106¼ | 200 | do......b15 | 81 |
| 400 | do | 106¼ | 100 | do......b5 | 80¾ |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen | 110¾ | 100 | do......s3 | 80¾ |
| 100 | do | 110¾ | 200 | Clev. & Pitts | 86¼ |
| 100 | do | 110 | 400 | do......s3 | 86 |
| 100 | do......s15 | 110 | 200 | do | 86 |
| 800 | Erie R | 72¾ | 400 | Cleve. & Tol | 125¼ |
| 1900 | do......s3 | 72 | 800 | do | 125¼ |
| 200 | do......b10 | 72¾ | 500 | do | 125¾ |
| 400 | do | 72¾ | 400 | do......b3 | 125¾ |
| 200 | do......s5 | 72 | 100 | Chi., R. I. & P | 103¾ |
| 100 | Hud. R. R | 120¾ | 300 | do | 103¾ |
| 100 | Mich. Cen | 110¾ | 100 | do | 103¾ |
| 100 | do | 109¼ | 200 | do | 103¼ |
| 100 | do......s30 | 105¼ | 200 | Chi. & N. W | 50¾ |
| 200 | Reading R......x-d | 105¾ | 400 | do | 51¾ |
| 1200 | do | 104 | 800 | do | 50¾ |
| 900 | do | 104¾ | 2300 | do | 51 |
| 400 | do......b10 | 104 | 600 | do | 51 |
| 500 | do......b3 | 103¾ | 500 | do......b3 | 51 |
| 200 | do......s10 | 103¾ | 1600 | C. & N. W. Pr | 79 |
| 100 | Tol., W. & W | 43¾ | 200 | do......b30 | 79¼ |
| 100 | do | 43¾ | 100 | do......b10 | 79¼ |
| 100 | do......s10 | 43 | 400 | do......b10 | 79¾ |

THURSDAY, Dec. 20—P. M.

The sales of Gold ran down to 135½ per cent. this morning, as against 137@136⅞ ℔ cent. yesterday, and in the afternoon to 135@134⅞ ℔ cent. This additional decline was ascribed in part by rumor on the Street to sales by the Treasury; but the weakness in the price was really owing to the Cotton news from Liverpool this week, and the large responsive export demand for this staple here and in the Southern ports. The Atlantic Cable telegrams to-day are not quite so strong for Cotton and U. S. 5-20s as yesterday, although the former continues active at Liverpool. They advise a further reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount to 3½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The effect of this change is to weaken short sight Exchange on London, and to impart a certain degree of steadiness to 60-day Bills. The latter, however, are in good supply, and the transactions, in anticipation of Saturday's steamers, are at 109@109¼ ℔ cent. The trade demand for Exchange is of a moderate nature, though it is possible that the lower ruling in the Gold Room will induce larger purchases for the mails closing on Saturday evening. On Paris the rates are f.5.18¾@f.5.16¼ for 60-day Bills, and f.13¾@f.5.12½ for Short Sight. London 60-days' 109@109¼, and Short Sight 110 ℔ cent.

The market for money works steadily at 6@7 ℔ cent. to the Stock Brokers on Miscellaneous collateral, and 5@6 ℔ cent. on the Public Funds. At some of the Banks, doing business actively with the Brokers, the rate on Miscellaneous collateral is firmer than with outside lenders. At the early Stock Exchange Board this forenoon some considerable short sales of the Railways were made, on the calculation that money would be in earnest demand; but at the close of bank hours no such calculation was realized.

The Public Funds, on the Gold-bearing Stocks, were a fraction lower than yesterday, and the 7-30s also ¼ ℔ cent. lower. The Foreign telegrams announce no prompt response in 5-20s at Frankfort or in London to the fall in Gold here. The effect of the additional fall to-day to 135 ℔ cent. will probably be heard from to-morrow. The telegrams report a rise in Eries and Illinois Centrals in London since the decline in Gold on this side.

The Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange opened at about the prices of Wednesday night, and the early sales of the Northwests, Erie, &c., were steady until the 10:30 A. M. regular Board, when the general list was sold down ½@¾ ℔ cent. by two or three prominent operators, the only exceptions being Toledo, which rose at one moment to 126 ℔ cent., and Northwest Preferred, for which there seems to be an increasing demand from day to day at about 78½@79½ ℔ cent. The Toledo rise takes the *short* interest in the Stock by surprise, and the differences made since they were sellers at 112@113 ℔ cent. are, on the average, thus far, *ten or twelve per cent*. The Reading Shares were sold down to 104¼ ex-dividend, but recovered to 104½@104¾ ℔ cent. Fort Wayne and also Rock Island Stocks were comparatively steady; Pittsburgh weak and 2 ℔ cent. lower. In the Miscellaneous Stocks the business was not important, but the sales made were at a decline of 2@2½ ℔ cent. on Pacific Mail, and about 1 ℔ cent. on Western Union Telegraph, now dealt in ex-dividend; Michigan Southern about the same as yesterday: 81¼@81¾ ℔ cent. There is an impression that this Stock is to be moved this Winter by the parties now controlling New-York Central and Toledo, but the signs are that they mean to take good care of themselves by buying the Stock as cheap as possible before suffering the price to go up.

At the afternoon Boards, Rock Island and Fort Wayne gave way ½@¾ ℔ cent; Toledo continued in large demand; the Northwests steady, and Erie and New-York Central weaker than in the forenoon.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the market was bearish on most of the Railways, and prices lower, though very feverish. The following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

| | Wed. | Thurs. | | Wed. | Thurs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 100 | 99¾ | Northwest | 53¾ | 49¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s | 107¼ | 106¾ | N. West Pref | 72¾ | 78¾ |
| U. S. 7.30s | 105¼ | 105¼ | Rock Island | 104¾ | 103¾ |
| N. Y. Central | 110¾ | 110 | Fort Wayne | 107 | 105¾ |
| Erie | 73 | 71¾ | Cumb'land Coal | 68 | 67 |
| Hudson | 121 | 121 | Quicksilver | 45 | 44¼ |
| Reading | 105 | 103¾ | W. U. Telegraph | 46¼ | 44¾ |
| Mich. Southern | 81¾ | 80¾ | Mariposa Pref | 31 | 30¾ |
| Illinois Central | 117¾ | 116¾ | Ohio Certificates | 29¼ | 28¾ |
| Pittsburgh | 88¾ | 86 | American Gold | 137¼ | 134¾ |
| Tennessee | 69¾ | 69¾ | Bills on London | 109¼ | 109¼ |

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 120 | Bank of N. America | 112 |
| Merchants' | 114 | Hanover | 115½ |
| City | 200¾ | Irving | 105 |
| Phenix | 111 | Metropolitan | 124 |
| Tradesmen's | 143 | Shoe and Leather | 115¾ |
| Dry Dock | 175 | Continental | 102¾ |
| Butchers & Drovers | 127 | Commonwealth | 110¾ |
| National | 109 | Atlantic | 105 |
| Merchants' Exch'ge | 114 | New-York County | 115 |
| Commerce | 117 | Imp'rs. & Traders | 150 |
| Ocean | 104 | Central National | 110 |
| American Exchange | 114¾ | Fourth National | 110¾ |
| Pacific | 160 | Oriental Bank | 130 |

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883 | 94 | Del. L. & W. 1st M | 101¾ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76 | 105 | Tol. & Wab. 1st M | 93 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76 | 109 | Tol. & W. 2d M | 75½ |
| Erie 1st mort.. 1876 | 101 | Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds | 70 |
| Erie 7s. 2d mort., 1879 | 100 | Gt. Western. 1st M. '68 | 95 |
| Erie 7s. 3d mort.. 1883 | 98¾ | Gt. Western. 1st M. '88 | 83 |
| Buff., N.Y.& E.1st M.'77 | 95 | Gt. Western 2d M., '93 | 70 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869 | 103 | N. J. Central 1st M | 100 |
| Harlem 1st M. '69-'72 | 100 | N. J. Central 2d M | 100 |
| Har.Con.Mort.& Skg.F. | 82 | Pitts., Ft.W.& Ch.1st M. | 102¾ |
| Mich.Cen.8 ℔ ct.1869-'72 | 107 | Pitts., Ft.W.& Ch. 3d M | 87 |
| Chi., B.& Q.8 ℔ ct.1st M. | 112 | Cleve. & P. 3d Con | 90¾ |
| Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M | 90 | Cleve. & P. 4th mort | 75 |
| N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868 | 95 | Chic. & Alton. S. F | 98¾ |
| Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ℔ c. | 95¼ | Chic. & Al. 1st M | 101¾ |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875 | 105 | Chic. & Alton Inc | 90 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt. | 80 | Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M | 95 |
| Chi. & N. W. In't B | 88¾ | Mil. & St.Paul 1st M | 90¾ |
| Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B | 85 | Chic. & Mil. 1st M | 95 |
| Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv | 84¾ | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 94 |

Late in the afternoon some of the foreign houses were sellers of United States 5-20s of 1862 at a concession of ½@¾ ℔ cent. They can be brought back from London to profit at the present price of Gold in New-York. This will probably be the course of dealings between the two markets until the quotations assimilate more nearly. The Atlantic Cable renders speculation prompt and easy, either way, and it is extensively used to turn comparatively small differences in 5-20s.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $3,882,287 10, of which $142,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $447,000; Payments, $801,503 17; Balance, $111,892,293 34.

The Customs Duties this week are the lightest we have known for a year past. The absence of the usual Custom-house demand for Gold adds to the weakness of the Gold Room.

The Treasury Office has paid out over 2,000,000 in currency for interest on the second series of 7.30 ℔ cent. notes, due on 15th inst.

We feel authorized to announce that it has been informally determined to establish a Stock Exchange Bank, as a Clearing-house for the Stock Brokers (on a plan somewhat similar to the recently established and now successfully and most conveniently operating) Gold Exchange Bank. The capital will be one million of dollars, one-half being opened to subscriptions by the members of the regular New-York Stock Exchange Board, and the other half to subscriptions by the members of the Open Board of Brokers. The former have already applied for three times the sum likely to be assigned to their organization. The details of the system of clearing have not been perfected. As heretofore intimated, we believe it will be found necessary to change the present practice of time contracts in the leading active Stocks, daily speculated in, adapting the new system to the London Exchange practice of selling and buying on time for particular account days—say two, or at most three, days in each month, to be designated by the managers of the Stock Exchange Bank, where all such accounts will be settled and the Stocks cleared. Our information is that no more than two account days are assigned to any one Stock by the London Exchange. The British Consols are bought and sold for cash or "the account," the latter being divided semi-monthly. Contracts for the account carry no interest. Here our 10, 15, 30@60 days' options now carry 6 ℔ cent. interest; the seller, if he has the option, being privileged to deliver on a day's notice at any time within the contract, and the buyer, if he has the option, having the right to call in the Stock on the same notice. The important question to be considered is, whether *all* the Stocks on the active list could be *daily* cleared under this usage. In the case of Gold contracts, these being all of the same character, and involving the use only of one, or at most two checks, for differences at the Gold Exchange Bank per day, for differences there is no difficulty. Where fifteen or twenty different active Stocks are involved the clerical labor would be too great for the Stock Exchange Bank.

The transfers of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company were closed to-day at the Banking-house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., where the books are kept, preliminary to the election of the new Board of Directors at the annual meeting of the Stockholders, in person or by proxy, at Cleveland, early in January. It was stated on the Street to-day that the present Direction had determined to further postpone all Dividend on the Stock, which caused the price to fall below 87 ℔ cent. at the Stock Exchange. It continues to be the subject of surprise that the management of the Road neither divide the net earnings nor report the figures of the financial position of this property. The Company are believed to have no embarrassments, and are known to enjoy a traffic at least as profitable as the Fort Wayne Company, with whom they divide gross earnings.

The Continental National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five* ℔ cent.; the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank a half-yearly Dividend of *five* ℔ cent.; the Eighth National, *five* ℔ cent.; the Mechanics' National, *five* ℔ cent.; the Grocers' National, *five* ℔ cent.; the Butchers' and Drovers' National, *five* ℔ cent. The City Bank Dividends to be paid out on 1st of January will exceed two and a half million of dollars.

The Harlem Railroad Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend (less Government tax) on both the Common and Preferred Stocks.

The Albany *Argus* dispels the idea that the successful party in the New-York Central election carried their ticket by the material aid of the foreign proxies. The *Argus* says:

> "On the day of the recent election for directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, the whole number of shares held by stockholders residing abroad, represented but a little over a million and one-half dollars—16,539 shares. Of this amount only 7,121 shares were voted on. The proxies for 4,836 shares belonging to the estate of the late BENJAMIN INGHAM, of Palermo, were, as usual, controlled by Mr. ERASTUS CORNING, and 2,245 shares were in the hands of the old board.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CITY OF SAINT LOUIS

SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

Issued for the improvement of the wharf and harbor, twenty years to run, SECURED BY SINKING FUND, INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK CITY, for sale by POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES,

Bankers, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

# GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 2,545 bbls. Flour, 1,600 bushels. Oats, 852 pkgs. Pork, 83 pkgs. Cut Meats, 227 pkgs. Lard, 991 pkgs. Beef, and 550 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continued quiet and heavy at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $12@$12 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in request including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; sales 1,800 bags.

COTTON—Has been in less demand at less buoyant prices; Middlings 34½c.@37c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last 2,800 bales, against receipts of 1,645 bales.

*Movements in Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 21,831 |
| Receipts last week | 18,726 |
| Receipts preceding week | 19,726 |
| Receipts since Dec. 1, 1866 | 52,665 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866 | 216,184 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866 | 627,515 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 511,630 |
| Export since Dec. 1 | 16,331 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 91,652 |
| Exports since Jan. 1, 1866 | 367,009 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 495,309 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 155,000 |
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 | 2,571,040 |
| Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates | 550,100 |
| Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866 | 205,000 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates | 460,000 |

EGGS—Have been in moderate supply and demand, including Jersey, extra brands, 37c.@38c.; State and Pennsylvania, 36c.@37c.; ordinary Western, 35c.@36c.; Western, by express, 36c.@37c.; Canada, 36c.@37c.; Limed, 30c.@31c., ℔ dozen.

FRUIT—Choice domestic Apples have been in more demand at firmer prices. Cranberries are in good demand and higher. Apples, Western, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Baldwins, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Prime Winter, $4 50@$5 25; Cranberries, Eastern, $13@$15; Cranberries, Jersey, $12@$14 ℔ bbl. Dried Apples are dull and lower: the supply is liberal. Apples, State and Western, 10c.@12c.; Apples, Southern, 9c.@10c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 34c.@35c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 16c.@17c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 14c.@16c.; Cherries, new pitted, 50c.; Blackberries, 25c.@26c.; Raspberries, 46c.@48c.; Plums, 36c.@38c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet, to-day, and some of the holders, chiefly speculative, who were eager to realize, were obliged to concede 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl., the market genenerally closing heavily. Sales since our last have been 7,500 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 15@$10 25; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 50@$11 15; fair to choice do. do. at $11 20@$12; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 90@$12 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $8 15 | @10 25 |
| Extra State | 10 50 | @12 00 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 9 25 | @14 75 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands | 10 90 | @12 00 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 12 00 | @15 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 12 05 | @15 00 |
| Common to choice extra Missouri | 13 25 | @16 65 |

Included in the sales of Flour were 1,500 bbls. Extra State, deliverable in the last half of January, at $11 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour has been in slack request at drooping prices. Sales since our last 300 bbls., in lots, at $11 10@$13 25 for poor to good, and $13 25@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive; 125 bbls. Extra sold at $12 75@$15 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request, including Superfine at $6 10@$7 65 ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $5 10@$5 20 for Western, $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 25@$5 35 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is quiet at $3 25@$3 85 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull to-day, and has declined about 3 cents ℔ bushel. Sales since our last, 39,000 bushels, including White Canada at $3 22½; very inferior No. 3 to fair No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 90@$2 35; and Amber State at $3 10 ℔ bushel. Corn has been much more freely offered at a reduction of 3c.@4c. ℔ bushel, closing heavily. The inquiry has been moderate, partly for export. Sales since our last 85,000 bushels, at $1 10@$1 12 for inferior to prime mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 10, in store; $1 12½ for old Yellow Western, delivered; and $1 05@$1 20 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, the latter a fancy price, ℔ bushel. Rye has been inactive and less buoyant; sales, 13,000 bushels at $1 30 for State and $1 25 for Canada, ℔ bushel. Barley has been depressed and declining; sales, 29,000 bushels at $1 15 for Canada West; $1 10 for State and Canada East, and 75c.@80c. for unsound Western and Canadian, ℔ bushel. Oats have been quiet; Western have declined; State have not varied much. We quote Chicago and Milwaukee at 63c.@66c.; and State at 69c.@70c. ℔ bushel; sales 37,000 bushels. Of Canada Peas, 2,500 bushels sold, free, at $1 50 ℔ bushel. The demand for good Beans is active, and all receipts of such can be easily moved. Beans, Kidneys, $3@$3 30; Beans, Marrows, new, $3@$3 25; Beans, Mediums, new, $2 70@$3; Beans, Mixed Parcels, $1 90@$2; Peas, Canada, $1 60@$1 65 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate supply and demand at 95c.@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 10@$1 35 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in less demand to-day, including new at 35c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℔ lb.

LUMBER—Is in demand and firm.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet but steady, including Porto Rico at 52c.@65c.; English Island at 52½c.@56½c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@85c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 30@$1 35; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 10@$1 25; Red Oil at 75c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 32@$1 35 for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited request at 18½c@19½c. for Crude; 27c.@31c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 42c.@45c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in moderate demand at unchanged rates. Other vegetables are quiet. We quote: Peach Blows, $2@$2 50; Mercers, $2 25@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $2@$2 25; Buckeyes, $1 75@$2 25; Dyckman, $2 50@$3; Chilian Reds, new, $1 75@$2 25; Sweet Potatoes, $4@$5, ℔ bbl. Onions, Red, $1 50@$1 75; Onions, White, $2 75@$3; Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl.; Cabbages, new, $5@$6 ℔ 100; Marrow Squash, $1@$1 50 ℔ bbl.; Citron, 75c. ℔ bbl.; Pumpkins, $9@$10 ℔ 100.

POULTRY, &c.—The demand is good, but prices have not improved over last week's rates. The market is well supplied, but too much is poor and inferior; such stock is not wanted, especially during the holidays. We quote: Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 20c.@23c.; Chickens, 16c.@19c.; Geese, 15c.@17c.; Ducks, 20c.@22c. ℔ lb. Game—Partridges, $1@$1 12 ℔ pair; Quail, $3@$3 75 ℔ doz.; Venison, carcass, 15c.@$16c.; Venison, saddle, 18c.@20c., ℔ lb.; Prairie Chickens, $1@$1 12, ℔ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, opening at much lower prices, but rallying sharply toward the close. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,750 bls., in lots, at $19@$19 43, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing buoyantly at $19 37, cash and regular; $20@$20 50 for new City and Western Mess; $19 75 for Prime Mess; $17@$17 50 for Old and New Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 7,250 bbls. Mess, for foward delivery, including seller December, $18 75@$19; January, part at $20@$20 50, and seller February at $20 37@$20 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been inactive; sales 165 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10c.@12c. for Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon continues dull and heavy. Sales 330 boxes, including Cumberland, part here 10c., and old Short Rib at 9¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is depressed and lower. Sales since our last 570 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 11½c.@12½c. for old and 12½c.@13c. for new, ℔ lb. Beef is in slack demand and heavy. We quote at $13@$17 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$20 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef is in moderate demand to-day; 180 tcs. sold, part at $32@$34 for India Mess, and $27 50 for Prime Mess. Beef Hams continue in demand at $27@$33 ℔ bbl.; sales 210 bbls. Dressed Hogs are in better request at 9½c.@10½c. for heavy and light, chiefly City, ℔ lb. Butter is in more request at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 8c.@18c. ℔ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, thus: "The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 7,313 packages, which is unusually light for the season, but without question is in full proportion to the stock now in the dairy districts. The actual amount of stock of all grades now on this market is much less than it has been at the same period of the season in many years; the major portion of low stock has been worked off gradually, while the receipts of fine goods have barely kept pace with the demand. The demand during the week has been from local and Eastern trade alone; full prices have been readily paid and the market has shown more tone and strength than at any previous period this season. The market closes firmly at our quotations, which are unchanged. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb. | 40 | @42 |
| Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb. | 45 | @50 |
| New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb. | 38 | @40 |
| New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb. | 26 | @38 |
| New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb. | 42 | @45 |
| New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb. | 32 | @40 |
| New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb. | 40 | @42 |
| New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ℔ lb. | 30 | @33 |
| New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb. | 36 | @38 |
| New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb. | 24 | @25 |
| North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb. | 34 | @35 |
| North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb. | 30 | @32 |
| Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb. | 25 | @28 |
| Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb. | 22 | @24 |
| Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb. | 22 | @25 |
| Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb. | 18 | @21 |
| Western States—firkins, common | 15 | @17 |
| Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths | 30 | @33 |
| Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths | 28 | @30 |
| Rolls, poor to good | 25 | @26 |

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 12,358 boxes. The bulk of the stock has been forwarded to this market, and receipts must be reduced to a low point during the balance of the season. The demand for export has continued very active during the whole week, and we notice an average advance of 1c. ℔ lb. on all grades, the market closing with a decided upward tendency as to rates. We note sales by auction this day of 2,000 boxes Factory Cheese by Messrs. GERARD BETTS & Co., for account of underwriters, being a portion of the cargo of the steamer *Scotland*, sunk in the Lower Bay. These goods were all damaged by salt water, but sold, principally for export, at prices ranging from 12½c. to 15½c.—the average rate being about 14c. ℔ lb. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb. | 17½ | @18 |
| Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb. | 16½ | @17 |
| Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb. | 16 | @17 |
| Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb. | 16 | @17½ |
| Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb. | 15 | @16½ |
| Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb. | 15 | @16 |
| Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb. | 8 | @14 |
| Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb. | 13 | @14 |

SUGARS—Have been steady in price, with sales since our last of 1,300 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9½c.@11½c., and 370 boxes Havana at 9½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 13½c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 46,000 lbs., at 9½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 89,000 lbs., at 11c.@11½c., also 56,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is neglected and nominal.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,250 bales Cotton at ½d. by sailing vessel, and 9-16d.@⅝d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 200 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℔ bbl.; 21,000 bushels Corn at 3½d.@4d. ℔ bushel; 250 tcs. Beef at 3s. ℔ tierce. For Glasgow, 21,000 bushels Corn at 1d. ℔ bushel.

### Sales of Real Estate, Dec. 20.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co.

| | |
|---|---|
| House and lot No. 13 Howard-st., 25x100 | $26,000 |
| House and lot No. 15 Howard-st., 25x100 | 26,000 |
| House and lot No. 426 Broome-st., 25x109 | 36,800 |
| House and lot No. 89 Sheriff-st., 25x100 | 7,000 |
| House and lot No. 414 West 35th-st., 25x98.9 | 5,200 |
| House and lot No. 442 West 24th-st., 20x98.9 | 8,500 |
| House and lot No. 284 West 45th-st., 25x100.2 | 4,350 |
| House and lot No. 226 West 47th-st., 16.5x100.5 | 9,500 |
| House and lot on north side of East 87th-st., 115 feet east of 3d-av., 25x137 | 3,900 |
| House and lease of lot No. 193 West 20th-st., 25x91.11 | 8,500 |
| House and lot No. 164 Franklin-st., 18.4x44 | 8,100 |
| House and lot No. 109 Broome-st., 22x66 | 12,950 |
| House and lot No. 129 Allen-st., 25x87.6 | 20,900 |

## REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—P. H. DIAMOND HAS REMOVED to No. 765 Broadway, 2d door below corner of 9th-st. up stairs. Sewing Machines of all kinds to rent and for sale.

GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Trustees of this institution beg to state that according to a very careful estimate, the finishing and furnishing of the Pavilion now building will cost $200,000. Of this amount they have already paid $42,830 66, and there remains on hand $51,262 97, still leaving $106,000 to be provided for.

Under these circumstances it becomes necessary for us to appeal to the friends of the undertaking, and to all benevolent persons, to aid us with timely and liberal contributions, which may be sent to either of the subscribers.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.
ERNEST KRACKOWIZER, M. D., Vice-President,
No. 16 West 12th-st.
FREDK. SCHACK, Treasurer,
Nos. 9 and 11 White-st.
WILLY WALLACH, Secretary, No. 43 John-st.
CHARLES ALTHOF, Finance Secretary,
No. 54 Maiden-lane.

DIRECTORS.

Philip Bissinger, No. 13 John-st.
K. Lellmann, M. D., No. 21 East 4th-st.
Th. Dreyer, Jr., No. 99 John-st.
Aug. Belmont, No. 50 Wall-st.
Aug. Weissmann, No. 257 Broome-st.
Emil Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
Hugo Wesendonck, No. 90 Broadway.
E. F. Lieber, No. 142 Duane-st.
Charles Koeler, No. 224 West 37th-st.
Fred. Kapp, No. 4 Wall-st.
Wm. Heye, No. 39 Broad-st.
H. Althof, M. D., No. 120 West 11th-st.
E. S. Ballin, No. 24 Exchange-place.
Gustavus Schwab, No. 68 Broad-st.
C. F. Unger, No. 48 Exchange-place.

FIRST MORTGAGE

BONDS

OF THE

CENTRAL

Pacific R. R. Co.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.

In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

*The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.*

FOR SALE AT

95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1 in Currency.

For further particulars, apply to FISK & HATCH, Bankers and dealers in United States and other desirable Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY.—ADVERTISEMENT TO NEXT OF KIN.—Cause petition under the Court of Chancery (Ireland) regulation, Act 1850, sec. 15.—In the matter of EDWARD BYRNE and MARGARET BYRNE, otherwise NOLAN, his wife, petitioners, CATHARINE MULLIGAN, PATRICK MULLIGAN, HUGH MULLIGAN, the younger, and FELIX MULLIGAN, respondents. I hereby require all persons claiming to be next of kin of JOHN NOLAN, late of Lower Kevin-street, in the City of Dublin, deceased, on or before the first day of February next, to furnish in writing to the petitioners, or to their solicitor, THOMAS G. WHITE, No. 20 Ushers Quay, Dublin, the amount and particulars of their several demands as such next of kin, in order that the petitioners may without any expense to them, prove in this matter such, or so much of their demands as they shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of same, said next of kin shall receive due notice; and all such next of kin whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall at the peril of costs be at liberty to file charges in my office in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within two months after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance. Dated this 15th day of November, 1866.

E. LITTEN,
Master in Chancery.

THOMAS J. WHITE, Solicitor for the petitioners, No. 20 Ushers Quay, Dublin, Ireland.
3t1uFri&Tues*

SUPREME COURT.—ALEXANDER C. M. PENNINGTON, plaintiff, against HENRY WIBBEN, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 132 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $452 90, with interest from the 14th day of September, 1866, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.

A. C. M. PENNINGTON, for himself.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, Nov. 17, 1866.

Int. Rev. 50 cent stamp, canceled. n23-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MARY ANN BUNELL, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM D. BUNELL, Defendant. Summons for relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendant WILLIAM D. BUNELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

LOUIS H. DICKERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 22 Duane-st.

[50 cents U. S. Rev. Stamp. L. H. D., Dec. 1, 1866.]
d7-law6wF*

## PERSONAL.

JOHN WOODWARD, FORMERLY CONSUL to Texas; JOHN PACKARD, W. C. WALLS, CHAUNCEY TREAT, L. ST. JOHN, JR., JESSE BEARD, JOSEPH VELKIN, of Mexico. Representatives of above parties will send their address to P. G. & B., Box No. 83 New-York Post-office, for their advantage.

## ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

NO SOAP! NO WATER! NO SLOP!

BROWN'S GLASS-CLEANING POLISH,

(Patented Oct. 10, 1865.)

For cleaning and polishing windows, mirrors, gold, silver, plated ware, brass, copper, tin, &c. A new invention of the greatest practical worth, convenience and economy; indispensable to all private housekeepers, hotelkeepers, storekeepers, &c. Manufactory, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York. For sale at all grocery-stores. Price, 30 cents per box.

TO CRACKER DRIVERS.

For sale, 1,000 boxes a day of Lemon, Sugar and New-Year Cake at the following prices: Lemon, 13 cents; Sugar, 10½ cents; New-Year Cake, 15 cents a pound, cash. Apply at the National Bakery, No. 348 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Goods delivered in New-York City free of cartage.

HOWE & RICHARDS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

AT THE BRUSH FACTORY,

No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York (Harper's Building.)

All articles at the lowest factory prices.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing, W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block. Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

NEW-YORK CITY CLUB SKATES—Ladies' or gent's; original styles; lightest, strongest, best; enameled, polished or plated; adamantine edges. Splendid for Christmas presents.

R. S. STENTON, Agent, No. 24 Cliff-st., up stairs.

PERRY'S FAMILY OINTMENT IS BOUND to effect a certain and rapid cure in the worst cases of Burns, Scalds, Gathered Breasts, Sores, Rheumatism, chilblains, Corns, &c. Price 25 cents. All druggists sell it. Get it at once. Depot No. 157 Chatham-st.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

NO MORE TOOTHACHE AFTER USING PIETONI'S GREAT TOOTHACHE REMEDY, 50 cents per bottle, sold at No. 6 Clinton-place and all drug-stores.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1866.

## Amusements this Evening

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA SOMNAMBULA. A complete cast, including Miss Amelia M. Hauck, Miss Fanny Stockton, Signor Baragli, Signor Antonucci. Conductor, Signor Torriani.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD. Leading characters by Mr. George Jordan and Miss Rose Eytynge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE VETERAN; OR, 102. WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH. THE MAGIC BARREL and THE MAN OF ALL WORK. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LE BARBIER DE SEVILLE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Edwin Booth in two characters, RUY BLAS and PETRUCHIO.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, DYING FOR LOVE. EVENING at 7¾, KABRI; or THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK, HOTEL D'AFRIQUE, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. THE MAN IN BLACK, TWO POMPEYS, MANLY ART, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

PUBLIC HALL,
Corner 23d-st. and Broadway.
THIS DAY and EVENING, GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR, in aid of the maintenance and education of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
28th and 29th sts., between Lexington and 3d avs.
THIS EVENING, GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL, with PROMENADE CONCERT.

DERBY FINE ART GALLERY,
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FRENCH PAINTINGS.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VALENTINE VOUSDEN. THE UNITY OF NATIONS.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, CARL WOLFSOHN'S FOURTH BEETHOVEN MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CONCERT OF THE 71ST REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD BAND.

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| The WEEKLY TIMES, one year | $2 |
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| Ten copies | $15 |

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TIMES Office, New-York.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

We have European advices to the 20th by Ocean Telegraph, and by steamship to the 9th inst.

It is rumored that NAPOLEON is in possession of official intelligence of MAXIMILIAN's abdication of the Mexican throne.

The French budget shows the finances of the Empire to be in a state of equilibrium.

The Pope is coming to terms with the Italian Government.

Spain is said to have borrowed ninety millions of francs from France.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WILSON offered a joint resolution directing the President of the United States to instruct the officers of the army and navy, and of the Freedmen's Bureau, to prevent the infliction of corporal punishment for crimes and misdemeanors in the lately rebellious States, until their civil Governments shall have been recognized and ratified by Congress. Mr. HENDERSON offered a resolution based on a dispatch of Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, calling upon the President for information as to whether he had, since the 1st of December, sent troops into the interior of Missouri for any purpose, if so, to indicate his reasons, &c. The resolution was adopted. The bill to admit Nebraska was taken up, but no vote was taken.

In the House, a resolution was adopted directing the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms, to deliver Hon. CHARLES V. CULVER, detained in a civil suit, from the custody of the Sheriff or jailor of Venango County, and to make return to the House of such warrant. A joint resolution was passed making it unlawful for any officer of the United States Government to pay any claim against the Government accruing prior to April 13, 1861, in favor of any person who in any manner sustained the late rebellion, or in favor of any person who was not known to be distinctly in favor of its suppression. A Committee of seven was appointed to report a bill to establish a system of free common schools for the District of Columbia, from which no child, six years old or more, residing in the said District, shall be excluded. The House going into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. HISE, of Kentucky, resumed his argument against the power of Congress to Territorialize the late rebellious States. Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, spoke in support of his proposition to reduce salaries and mileage. The House adjourned over to Jan. 3.

### GENERAL NEWS.

A complimentary banquet to the delegates of the Board of Trade of Milwaukee, Chicago and Oswego was given at Toronto on Wednesday. The chief subject of interest was the new scheme of joining Lakes Huron and Ontario by a ship canal, a Canadian enterprise in which the Northwest is much interested. The toast "Huron and Ontario Ship Canal" was responded to by Mr. F. C. CARPREOL, President of the Company, who said the enthusiastic reception of the project warranted him in proceeding to England and ask support of English capitalists to mature the scheme. Speeches were made by Lieut.-Gov. BROSS and Capt. BARKER, of Chicago; Senator AMES, of Oswego; JOHN MCDONALD, M. P. P., M. C. CAMERON, M. P. P., and others. Sentiments expressive of amity were frequent, and hopes expressed that peace should ever continue between the two great communities bordering on the great lakes.

Last week some of the citizens of Callaway County, Mo., enraged at a new school-house in Fulton, destroyed all its furniture, tore off its doors and broke all of its windows. The same night Gov. FLETCHER's proclamation was read, and some of the most prominent rebels in the town, who otherwise would have justified the act of the mob, alarmed at the prospect of having troops quartered on them, went to work, raised money and refurnished and repaired the school-house better than it was before.

A monument is to be erected over the remains of the late Chief-Justice ROGER B. TANEY, who is buried in the Catholic Cemetery, at Frederick, Md. Judge MARSHALL and HUGH MCALEER, Esq., both of Frederick, are said to be active in the movement.

ALEXANDER PLUMMER and JAMES BROWN, convicted of murder, and under sentence of death in Pendleton County, Ky., for killing LEONARD MOSS, about one year ago, escaped from the Falmouth jail on the 15th inst. BROWN has been recaptured.

All the jurors in the trial of MOLLIE TRUSSELL have signed a petition to the Governor for her pardon. The Judge and the prosecuting attorney refused to sign it.

Lieut. DAVID R. PORTER, of Meadville, of the United States Army, died at Brownsville, Texas, on the 28th ult., of yellow fever.

The expenditures in Canada for military purposes since the 1st of January, 1866, have been over two millions of dollars.

The Parish Church of St. Agatha, Lothiniere, Canada East, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday. The church was insured for $4,000.

### LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. JOHN DEVLIN—one of the parties connected with Messrs. TILTON and LEVAN, now on examination before United States Commissioner NEWTON, at Brooklyn, on the charge of defrauding the Government by branding whisky where no license had been paid—was yesterday arrested on a civil process, at the instance of the United States District-Attorney, to recover the sum of $400,000, as fines and penalties incurred by violating the Internal Revenue Laws. DEVLIN was brought before the Court, and held to answer in default of $200,000 bail.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday, Dr. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent, reported in reference to the recent burning of the ferryboat *Idaho*. The report sets forth that the appliances on board the boat for extinguishing fire were insufficient, and also that the number of hands on board were not equal to such an emergency. The Board passed a resolution directing that suits be commenced against the ferry company for the neglect which endangered life.

The inquest in the case of Dr. MASSEY's death from wounds received during an assault upon him on the 4th inst. by two unknown men, was concluded yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. No important evidence was adduced, so the Jury were compelled to render a verdict in accordance with such facts as had been elicited, and recommended that the Mayor offer a reward for the arrest of the murderers.

Coroner GOVER yesterday committed GEORGE A. SHEAHAN, the barkeeper, charged with arson in the Thirty-first-street fire, to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury, refusing to accept bail. JOHN KANE, the proprietor, was held as an accessory, and admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

The alleged whisky fraud examination was continued yesterday morning in Brooklyn, at 10:30 o'clock, before Commissioner NEWTON. A decision was rendered in the "Burning-fluid" case, and the examination of the Devlin, Tilton and Levan case was continued.

The trial of FRANCISCO VIELA SAGARO, the alleged accomplice in the Otero murder, was continued yesterday before Judge LOTT in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Brooklyn. The evidence for the prosecution and defence is all in, and the summing up will take place this morning.

The inquest in the Compton House disaster was closed yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE, when a verdict of accidental deaths was rendered by the Jury in the absence of any direct evidence of how the fire originated.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, YORK BUCKALEW, CATHARINE ROBERTS, SAMUEL PHILLIPS and JOHN NEWHOUSE, all for grand larceny, were sent to the State Prison for two years and six months each.

The investigation for some time being conducted at the Astor House, by the Committee appointed by Congress, of the alleged frauds by distillers and others evading the Internal Revenue Laws, has been postponed until after the holidays.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted resolutions ordering the removal of the sheds on the Battery, and granting a portion of the Battery as a site for a United States barge and revenue office, under the conditions suggested by the Mayor.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday, and after hearing a speech by ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, Esq., voted down the proposed memorial for the abolition of the tax on cotton.

At a meeting of the Historical Society last evening, an interesting memoir of the late Rev. Dr. FRANCIS L. HAWKS was read.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, but transacted nothing but routine business.

Gold fell to 135 ℔ cent. yesterday, on the continued favorable cotton news from abroad and consequent supply of Exchange at home. Money worked steady at 6@7 ℔ cent. The Stock market irregular on the Railways, but in the main lower than on Wednesday.

The sharp decline in gold yesterday seriously interfered with business operations. Domestic produce generally favored buyers. Foreign merchandise was also depressed. Freights were less active and irregular.

### The South and a National Convention.

The project of a National Convention, started by Gov. PERRY, of South Carolina, seems to find a good deal of favor in the Southern States. It is supposed that such a Convention could agree upon some plan of reconstruction more acceptable to the nation than any yet submitted. We think this not unlikely;—but the project encounters a preliminary objection not easily surmounted. It admits the South into the national councils,—gives them a voice in the decision of this question: and that is precisely what the dominant party does not intend they shall have.

The North insists that the South forfeited its right to a voice in the legislation and Government of the Union by its rebellion,—and that it shall not resume the exercise of that right except at the will and on the terms of the authority against which they rebelled, and which suppressed their rebellion. It does not intend that they shall be consulted upon those terms, or that they shall have any voice or vote in deciding what they shall be. We are not justifying this position, but only stating it. It is unquestionably the ground taken by the North. It is the ground taken by Congress at the last session, ratified and reaffirmed by the people in the late election, and held still more tenaciously by Congress at this session than it was a year ago.

A National Convention, in which the South should be represented, would thwart this determination. It would be *admitting* the Southern States to aid in fixing the terms on which they *are to be* admitted. This would be surrendering the whole case at once. If the Southern States may be represented in a Convention to discuss amendments to the Constitution, there is no reason for refusing them admission to Congress. The Convention is the higher body of the two. Its functions are superior,—its responsibilities greater,—its bearing upon the permanent, fundamental, essential nature and character of the Government, far more important. It is very evident, therefore, that so long as the dominant party excludes the Southern States from Congress, it is certain also to exclude them from any Convention that may be held to discuss and propose amendments to the Constitution. Gov. PERRY, therefore, has not simplified the question in the least by his suggestion.

It is perfectly natural that the South should protest against the purpose of the party in power and struggle to evade it. It needs and seeks a share in making the laws which it is required to obey. It seeks admission to Congress, to the electoral college, to constitutional conventions, to all councils of the Government, and it naturally and properly uses all the means it can devise to secure it. But it seems to us perfectly certain that it struggles in vain. The North asserts the right and the determination to prescribe terms of admission, and to enforce those terms; and it has the power to do so. Nor can we discover the slightest reason for believing or thinking that this determination can be changed or its enforcement waived. We know something of the temper of Congress, and it seems to us to indicate the most resolute and inflexible purpose *not* to admit the South to representation until it shall accept the conditions which Congress has prescribed.

Now the South can reject those conditions; it must decide for itself whether it will do so or not. Its fate, in this particular, is now as it has been heretofore, in its own hands. If any Southern State shall accept and ratify the Constitutional Amendment, that State will be admitted to representation, through loyal representatives and in accordance with law, in the halls of Congress. They have two months more in which to decide. The Amendment will fall with the Congress which proposed it on the 4th of March next. After that time the whole question will be open anew. If the South thinks it can get better terms, or can secure admission without terms, from the next Congress, very well. In that case it may be acting wisely in taking the chances. But our own conviction is very clear that it is making a most serious mistake. Certainly the device of a Constitutional National Convention is one from which it can secure no aid.

### The Nebraska Bill.

The Nebraska Bill is made the occasion for determining an important question of right. Shall Congress compel a Territory seeking admission as a State to comply with a specific principle in respect of suffrage? Or shall the Territories be left, as heretofore, to regulate the suffrage according to their pleasure—the title to admission being contingent upon population and compliance with the generally understood idea of a republican form of government.

The debate upon the subject in the Senate has thus far shown that the ultra doctrine preached by Mr. SUMNER and embodied by Mr. BROWN in his amendment, enjoys comparatively little favor. The majority of the Republican Senators appear unwilling to establish a test at variance with a fundamental principle of our Government. The "republican form," in the sense of the Constitution, has no relation to the conditions under which suffrage may be exercised. It is not more certain that the State of New-York or Ohio may establish limitations in regard to enfranchisement than that the rapidly-growing Territories of the Northwest may, each for itself, determine how and by whom the privilege of voting shall be exercised.

All that can be reasonably required is, that Nebraska or Colorado shall come up to the standard which is applicable to the existing States. If the Constitution were so changed that the suffrage were dealt with as a national question—the States ceding the right they now enjoy—the case would be different. Their Senators might then exact conformity to the Constitutional rule, as a part of the "Republican form." In the absence of this, it is clear that the suffrage is not properly an element in the calculation.

The fact that advanced Republicans, represented by Messrs. WADE and HOWARD, sustain the bill as it is, and object to the enforcement of the new dogma which is championed by Messrs. SUMNER and BROWN, is a conclusive answer to those who allege that the Republican Party is unmindful of restraints imposed by the Constitution. No man will accuse Mr. WADE or Mr. HOWARD of indifference to the rights or the welfare of the blacks. These Senators, at any rate, may claim credit for exemption from prejudice on account of color. But their regard for the negro and his advancement does not tempt them to forget the regard they owe to the Constitution. And it is the same with an overwhelming majority of the party with which they are allied.

The attempt to confound the issue involved in the Sumner-Brown opposition to the Nebraska Bill with the issue involved in the treatment of the excluded States, has not even plausibility to recommend it. There is no analogy in the circumstances, and none in the principle of the decision to be rendered. Nebraska seeks admission in the ordinary constitutional form, and on grounds that invite no exceptional judgment. Her people have neither challenged the national authority, nor in any manner forfeited the right to urge the advancement of their Territory to the degree of a State. The people of the excluded States, on the other hand, are subject to Federal authority in another shape, and may be required to comply with specified conditions for reasons which their own acts have justified. Mr. SUMNER's position is, therefore, illogical as well as unconstitutional. The terms he would impose upon the South are avowedly punitive in their nature. But Nebraska, being free from the offence, cannot justly be included in the punishment.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN ALABAMA.—A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, writing from Montgomery touching the action of the Alabama Legislature on the Amendment, says:

> "I fear that it will turn out that there has been too much feeling, and too little judgment in what has been done. The fine talk about the sacrifices of our honorable pride reminds one of the fiery declamations of YANCEY and others in the Convention of 1861, about the degradation of Southern honor which would be involved in submitting to the election of LINCOLN. The defiance now hurled at Congress calls to mind a good deal of the 'last ditch' rhetoric which immediately preceded the capture of Gen. LEE's army. I sincerely trust, however, that the results of events in our immediate future will not be at all similar to those just mentioned, though I am fearful they will.
>
> It is proper to remark that on the day the vote was taken upon the Constitutional Amendment a dispatch was received from Gov. PARSONS urging the rejection of the Amendment. I heard many members of the Legislature express the opinion that, but for that dispatch, the Amendment would have been ratified."

This estimate of the value of the talk about "dignity," and the appeals to "honor," which compose the staple of the Southern speeches against the Amendment, is no doubt correct. Now, as in December, 1860, the worst enemies of the South are the noisest of its politicians, and the most pretentious of its public men. The statement in regard to Gov. PARSONS' dispatch we have heard from other sources. The motive is represented to have been a desire to sustain the policy of the President: and the same feeling unquestionably actuated a majority in the Legislature. The folly of sustaining a policy which can accomplish nothing is apparent; and it is to be hoped that the Alabama legislators will perceive their blunder, and atone for it when they reassemble next month.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECESS.—Last session Congress adjourned in a very bad temper, and some supposed it would meet in a still worse this session. The expectation, however, was happily disappointed. It certainly seemed the first day of the session that members were determined to resume the war with the President, and carry it on till the Legislature achieved the triumph, which it was sure eventually to obtain. But neither has this apprehension been justified; and during the fortnight which elapsed between the meeting and the holiday recess which began yesterday, there have been few displays of temper and passion, and a commendable moderation in legislative measures. We suppose this is due to the fact that, on the one hand, Congress felt it had the strength arising from an unprecedented popular indorsement, and, on the other hand, that in the dispute with the Executive, it had such a perfect mastery that a continuance of anything like a contest was puerile. It was certainly fortunate for the credit and peace of the country that Congress found itself occupying this position of vantage.

Though the time has been too brief to permit anything like definitive action upon any of the great measures which demand settlement before the term of the present body expires, we have on several of the most important questions had such indications of opinion as to enable us to prognosticate with some assurance the course that will be pursued. The vital matters submitted to decision, and still awaiting it, relate to Southern reconstruction, the public finances and revenues, (including the tariff,) and our foreign relations.

To mention briefly the last first—it is certain that the friends of a pacific foreign policy have more grounds of satisfaction with present manifestations in Congress than with those of last session. During last session we had several very menacing demonstrations against both France and England. Measures were introduced by prominent members (one by THAD. STEVENS) looking to the adoption of peremptory means for the expulsion of the French from Mexico; and this unquestionably involved difficulties with France. Our Fenian fellow-citizens also demanded the repeal of the Neutrality Laws; and with the purpose of placating this large political element in view of the Fall elections, a bill for the repeal of these laws passed the House by a preponderating majority; and had this policy been supported by the other branch, the belligerent steps which the Fenians were prepared to take would unquestionably have involved us in difficulties with England. This session, thus far, on the other hand, Congress seems to have actually feared that the Administration, heretofore accused only of pusillanimity, was in danger of becoming too warlike. There has been a fear lest SHERMAN's mission might have a hostile intent or ending, a fear lest our diplomatic correspondence with the French Government might be menacing, and a fear lest the country might in some way become involved with some foreign Power. The Senate will decline to act favorably on the bill repealing the Neutrality Laws, and the House will not insist on the measure of last session. We congratulate Congress on this very pacific policy, and hope it will not be changed if it be found to tally exactly with the policy of the Administration.

In our financial policy, upon the main question of contracting or expending the currency, we could expect no decisive action in the few days of the session thus far; but, as we pointed out yesterday, the disposition made of Mr. BAKER's measure to withdraw from the Secretary the power of contraction, and of the measure for enlarging the issues of National Bank currency, indicate clearly that Congress is in favor of a conservative course on the question of the finances, and will not, when it comes to take final action, give way to those extravagant and speculative demands for expansion, which constitute the greatest danger to the national credit.

On the other question of national scope—that of Southern reconstruction—Congress has acted more discreetly than was anticipated. There is no hope of the violent schemes of the ultra-Radicals—schemes of confiscation, disfranchisement and degradation. The Amendment is still held out to the South; and even if it be finally rejected we have reason to look for other plans that will deal fairly with our Southern fellow-citizens as a part of the American people.

Congress will have but eight weeks to work in when it reassembles in January next. We shall look for it pursuing and completing its great labors not less creditably than they have been begun.

THE COLLAPSE OF CRINOLINE.—No one who promenades Broadway now-a-days will doubt that the long-foretold, long-delayed "collapse of crinoline" has at last come to pass. It is visible to the most careless observer, and has proof in our most fashionable ladies as they "march along." The immense circumference of skirt and sweep of train that came in vogue a dozen years ago, and have been expanding and lengthening ever since, until recently, are now things of the past. In their stead masculine eyes are now gratified by neat, trim dresses, at once moderate in size, gracefully brief, and preëminently *piquant*. We believe that those who have experience in such matters, or make them a study, admit that, in point of taste, convenience and comfort, the present style is far superior to that which it has superseded, and it is said that in the estimation of ladies there are still other considerations favorable to the diminution of scope that has taken place. But these are mysteries beyond newspaper ken, and not to be spoken of lightly by the uninitiated. It would be madness to hazard an opinion as to how long the new order of things will remain supreme. But we expect, long ere we die, to behold again in Broadway the flowing immensities of feminine glory which have appeared and reappeared in every generation since the mighty Bess strode through the world in her gigantic ponderosity.

THE COLD AND THE POOR.—The intense cold which has set in upon the City admonishes all those who have any substance to spare that there are very many poor people who are always put to great suffering at such seasons. Warmth is at such times a necessity as well as is sufficient food. If the wretched creatures who shiver in miserable hovels or in garret or cellar dens were always to blame for their condition there might be hesitation on the part of the benevolent. But this is not the time for hesitation. The true theory of charity is to give first material aid and then advice. As for the large class who, by circumstances beyond their own control, are forced to the lowest depths of poverty, they have the strongest claim upon the sympathy of the public.

THE LOUISIANA LEVEES.—The Louisiana Commissioners who are now in Washington to seek Government aid in repairing the Mississippi levees, propose, it is understood, an indorsement of State bonds issued or to be issued for the purpose. In one respect the plan is preferable to that reported last session, by which no provision was made for State cooperation. Louisiana and Mississippi may appeal to Congress with much better grace if prepared to show that they are themselves doing something, than when relying upon Congress for everything. But a Government indorsement would be proper only if accompanied with Government control over the expenditure of the money to be provided. Gov. WELLS recently reminded the Levee Commissioners of his State that the work performed upon the levees has not been proportioned to the sums expended; and vigilance will be necessary on the part of the Federal Government to prevent a recurrence of waste and mismanagement.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERACY.—About Christmas we may expect to see and read the new Constitution of the North German Confederacy, at which a conference of the several Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States composing the Confederacy, and representatives of the three Hanseatic cities, Bremen, Hamburg and Lubeck, have been at work for some days. What kind of a "Confederacy" it will be, under the forthcoming Constitution, we can guess from the fact that it is wholly the product of the Prussian Government, and that as such it has been submitted to the Conference with the proviso that as to any essential point in the document no amendments would be tolerated, but that it must be adopted or rejected as an entirety. The right of amendment by the Conference was thus limited to mere verbal changes, not affecting the general purport of the whole. From what has leaked out through several sources, it seems that the whole executive power is conferred on the Prussian Government; that there will be several commissions, one charged with the details of the internal relations of the several States with each other, another with the details of military, and one of naval administration, besides a Parliament, meeting periodically. There is to be but one army and one navy, with the King of Prussia as its Commander-in-Chief. The army and navy are to be organized as they are now in Prussia, and the financial measures required for them are provided for and are to be under the direction of Prussia. The same central authority Prussia reserves to itself in the management of the foreign affairs of this new Bund. In other matters, it is said, the rights of sovereignty of the different States are tenderly treated.

A NEW CREDIT SOCIETY IN PARIS.—Notwithstanding the gradual decline of the *Credit Mobilier*, speculative Frenchmen have started a new credit society, under the name of *Société Générale Algerienne*, the charter of which, sanctioned by a decree of the Emperor, is published at length in a late number of the *Moniteur*. The capital of the Company is a hundred million francs, ($20,000,000,) and its objects and powers are so extensive, though nominally confined to Algiers only, that we thought it interesting enough to give a short synopsis of them. Their objects are described to be, directly or jointly with others—either in Algiers or out of it, but for enterprises in Algiers—to build and promote the building of public works, to assist agricultural, industrial and commercial undertakings; to open credits, to furnish capital, to negotiate the sale of stocks, bonds and other obligations, and to make advances on mortgage. But this is not all, and the powers named in section two of the charter are much more extensive. They may receive on deposit title deeds, money, gold and silver ware, open accounts current, sell exchange, and issue their own bonds, to mature within five days or three years; they may also discount or rediscount bills or notes, &c., and conduct generally the business of a bank. As the general office of this nascent monster concern is to be located at Paris, and a branch only established at Algiers, we may soon hear of their operations. Five millions of dollars had already been subscribed, and with this amount they are permitted to commence. Judging from the language of the charter, their general banking privileges are not confined to "Algerian enterprises," but comprehend the whole range of financial operations. Very likely for awhile the shares of this new Company will go up rapidly, and feed the increasing mania of the French for stock-gambling. But the fate that ultimately awaits it could, looking at past experience, easily be predicted.

THE TRANSIT SCHEME.—The statement in a morning paper of yesterday, to the effect that $10,000 of the stock of the Tehuantepec Transit scheme had been given to the Washington correspondent of the TIMES, is wholly untrue. The paragraph with reference to this job, in our dispatches of Wednesday, was inserted without the knowledge or consent of our correspondent, and we think it well to warn the public against all attempts to promote a scheme which is obliged to resort to such questionable practices as are charged against the concern above alluded to.

### Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—BELLINI's beautiful opera of "La Sonnambula," will be given at the Winter Garden. Miss HAUCK, the brilliant young *prima donna*, is the *Amina*.

MILITARY CONCERT.—The splendid band of the Seventy-first Regiment will give a grand concert at Steinway Hall to-night. The programme is varied and excellent.

Mr. C. K. FOX's benefit takes place this evening at the "Old Bowery." W. H. WHALLEY, Miss FANNY HERRING, Mr. G. L. FOX, and the full company appear. The bill is an attractive one, and the popularity of Mr. C. K. FOX cannot fail to fill the house.

GEN. SICKLES' RECENT ORDER.—A dispatch from Wilmington, N. C., was published a day or two since, in which it was stated that the recent order of Gen. SICKLES prohibiting corporal punishment had been served upon the Solicitor of that District, and the antagonistic feelings of the inhabitants expressed. It is due to Gen. SICKLES to say that this order is no new thing, having been issued by him in January last and reaffirmed in October. In the early part of the present year, the Governor of North Carolina referred the order to the consideration of the President, who, however, refused to interfere in any manner whatever. Gen. SICKLES has been so successful in maintaining order within the limits of his extended command since the close of the war, with a very small force, by reason of his orders prohibiting the assembling and arming of the State militia and the arming of the police, and also abolishing corporal punishment of blacks by local Courts, that any action now taken by the State authorities can have no good effect in reversing any of the General's decisions or regulations. The temporary absence of Gen. SICKLES may have something to do with these renewed attempts of the State Executive at Washington.

### Flour Mill in Louisville Burned.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The Broadway Flouring Mill was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $30,000; insurance $20,000.

## MEXICO.

### Maximilian's Recent Proclamation—Massacre of French Residents—Gen. Ortega.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Letters from the Mexican Capital to the 29th ult. represent that MAXIMILIAN issued his recent proclamation, declaring it to be his purpose to remain in the country, at the request of his most attached friends, which includes mainly the better class of native Mexicans.

The departure of the French and Austrian troops, these Mexicans assured MAXIMILIAN, would make no difference in his position, as he would find plenty of friends to stand by him in the maintenance of the Empire. MAXIMILIAN had, therefore, it is said, resolved to continue the restoration of order and stability with the best energies at his command.

The *Patria* asserts that should MAXIMILIAN leave the country it would be in an honorable manner; he would neither desert it, nor would he be deposed.

The reëmbarkation of the Austrian and Belgian forces is contradicted.

Fifty or sixty French residents in Mexico had been massacred by the Mexicans, and their property sold and confiscated. The massacres had occurred in localities from which the French troops had been withdrawn.

Gen. ORTEGA, previous to his arrest, wrote a letter in which appeared the following sentence:

"In a few days I will set out for Mexico. I will cross the frontier, and should any obstacle be put in my way by the United States, I mean to cross with a lot of American volunteers."

## CANADA.

### Proposed Dam—Arrest of Griffin and Knapp—Surratt.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Dec. 20.

A new company here, including large capitalists, intend applying to Parliament during its next session to dam the River St. Lawrence at Lachine Rapids for the purpose of obtaining hydraulic power. The capital proposed by the Company is to be $2,000,000.

GRIFFIN and KNAPP, said to have stolen $250,000 in bonds from the Royal Insurance Company's office in New-York, were arrested yesterday by the Chief of the Police. Nothing was found about their persons. The prisoners were armed to the teeth. They had been staying at the Ottawa Hotel a few days, accompanied by two women. The case comes off before the Police Magistrate this afternoon.

The *Three Rivers Journal*, on the authority of the clergy, says no Catholic priest of that place ever saw or knew SURRATT.

### The Huron and Ontario Ship Canal—Address of Lieut.-Gov. Bross.

TORONTO, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The meeting to-night at St. Lawrence Hall to hear Lieut.-Gov. BROSS, of Illinois, was rather thinly attended, owing to the extremely bitter cold. His subject was the Great West and its relations to the proposed Huron and Ontario Ship Canal.

Mr. BROSS described the various States interested in the proposed canal. His address contained facts and geographical illustrations to convince the people of the importance of the proposed canal to Canada and the Western States. He said commerce imperatively demanded new outlets. There was territory in the West, and organized, sufficient to make fourteen States as large as Ohio, all of which would in future seek outlets to the ocean by the St. Lawrence River. Mr. BROSS said the canal would pay now, and pay well when it received the vast commerce brought by the Pacific Railroad, which was now half built and would probably be completed in five years.

Mr. BROSS concluded with a compliment to Canadian enterprise, and took his seat amid great applause.

## THE FENIAN TRIALS.

### The Trial of Thomas Madden—Completion of the Case for the Crown—The Defence.

SWEETSBURGH, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The Court met at 9:30, and proceeded with the trial of THOMAS MADDEN. Several witnesses were examined, the object being both to establish the fact of a levying of war by a party of armed men and the complicity of the accused. During the examination Mr. DEVLIN objected to any evidence of the prisoner's alleged complicity with the Fenians, because there was no overt act stated in the indictment. After lengthy arguments by counsel on this point the Judge overruled the objection.

One of the witnesses, under cross-examination, testified, that having been at Pigeon Hill during the three days in which it was occupied, he saw the prisoner MADDEN there, and also RODGERS, who was a prisoner, but escaped, and one Col. RICE. Mr. DEVLIN inquired if he mentioned the latter's name to the Grand Jury, but Mr. RAMSAY objected to the question. Mr. DEVLIN contended that he had a right to show that the Grand Jury had evidence as to the names of a number of the persons whom the prisoner was charged with joining himself to, and that the indictment was wrong when it charged the prisoner with joining himself to divers persons to the Grand Jury unknown. The Judge sustained the objection.

The case for the prosecution having been completed, Mr. DEVLIN recalled C. E. SCHILLER, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, who had testified for the Government relative to the admission of the prisoner to the jail, Mr. DEVLIN's object being to show that when the Grand Jury returned the indictment against MADDEN they had found bills against the other prisoners, and could not, therefore, say that he joined himself to divers persons unknown. After a good deal of discussion by counsel on this point, the Judge said it was a question for the Jury to determine, but indicated his opinion that when the Grand Jury knew the names of only a few of the 700 or 800 persons who entered the Province, the expression in the indictment was quite correct.

Mr. O'HALLORAN, Q. C., M. P. P., then addressed the Jury for the prisoner. He dwelt strongly on the impropriety of invoking a law passed late on the 8th of June to punish a man who was entirely ignorant of it for what he was doing early on the morning of the 9th.

Mr. DEVLIN also addressed the Jury, making an eloquent and powerful appeal on behalf of his client. He denied that there was any evidence of the levying of war on the 9th. The party at Eccles House, when SEWELL came up, were selling and destroying their arms and preparing to leave the Province.

The invasion by the Fenians from the neighboring country was a matter which concerned the honor and dignity of the British nation, and the relation between the British Empire and the Government of the United States, and it was a paltry way of satisfying the national dignity to sacrifice a few lads picked up after the invaders had left.

At 6 o'clock the Court adjourned till 9:30 to-morrow.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

### Arrival of a Revenue Cutter—Lighthouse Asked For—Shipments of Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The United States Revenue cutter *Wayanda*, one hundred and eighty days from Hampton Roads, arrived here yesterday. Rough weather and a disaster was the cause of her long voyage.

The brig *Develon*, which sailed from this port Dec. 15, put back in distress, having encountered a heavy squall off the Heads.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of the persons drowned by the wreck of the bark *Coya* recommended the construction of a lighthouse at New-Year's Point, three vessels being wrecked at this point—*Coya*, *Sir John Franklin* and *Carrier Pigeon*. It is asserted with confidence that had there been a lighthouse there, none of these wrecks would have occurred.

The rain for the last two or three days has been exceedingly heavy.

The British ship *Dragon*, for Cork, carries 20,300 sacks of wheat, and ship *Derby*, for Liverpool, 30,200 sacks of wheat. Both vessels cleared the 15th instant.

## BALTIMORE.

### Conviction of John Clare on a Charge of Murder.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

JOHN CLARE, charged with the murder of H. B. GROVE, photographer, at his establishment in Baltimore-street, about a year ago, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree, by the Court at Towsontown, Baltimore County, where the trial had been removed.

Motion was made by his counsel for arrest of judgment.

## BUFFALO.

### Convention of Ale Brewers—The Central Railroad.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 20.

A Convention of Ale Brewers was held here to-day. Delegates from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western New-York were present.

A set of resolutions was adopted, and a permanent organization was effected under the name of the Brewers Association. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.: President, HUGH BOYLE, of Buffalo; Secretary, E. W. JOHNSON, of Buffalo; Treasurer, E. K. WARREN, of Rochester. An Executive Committee of five was also elected. The object of the Association is the establishment of a uniform price for the sale of ale and the protection of brewers' interests.

The new Board of Directors and the officers of the New-York Central Railroad arrived this afternoon. The party left Albany on Wednesday morning on the annual tour of inspection of the property. The road is reported to be in fine order. One of the principal objects of the present inspection is to see what improvements, if any, can be made in accommodations for local business.

The party will leave to-morrow at 3 P. M. for Rochester, thence east *via* Auburn.

## BOSTON.

### Lecture by Mr. Beecher—Strike—Receipts at the Theatres.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, in his lecture delivered here last night, came out in favor of universal suffrage, including black and white men, women, paupers, and foreigners intending to remain in the country. He claims voting to be a natural inherent right.

The journeymen tailors of Boston are on a strike to resist the merchant tailors in their efforts to reduce the scale of prices paid for journeymen's work.

The six leading places of amusement in Boston make returns of income for November, to the United States Assessor, of a total of $86,700. The Boston Theatre heads the list, showing nearly $28,000.

### Sudden Death—Arrest in Maine on a Charge of Murder in Illinois.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

J. FREDERICK MARSH, formerly connected with the Boston Press and more recently one of the State Bank Commissioners, died suddenly to-day from the rupture of a blood-vessel.

A young man named JOSEPH TIBBETTS has been arrested in Maine, by Sheriff SCHROEDER, of Grundy County, Ill., on a charge of murder, committed in that county about one year ago.

The Sheriff and his prisoner passed through Boston to-day for the West.

## ST. LOUIS.

### Robbery in a Street-Car—Steamboat Wrecked—Emigrants for South America.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 20.

J. S. ANDERSON, a stock-dealer, was robbed of $1,400 on a street-car yesterday.

The steamboat *Grey Eagle* was wrecked in this harbor yesterday.

This morning a company of forty emigrants left this city for Venezuella, to settle on a tract of land granted by the Venezuelan Government to HENRY W. PRICE, of Virginia.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

### Gen. Sickles' Recent Order—Trouble Between the Military and Civil Authorities.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Col. BOMFORD, commanding the United States military forces in this State, interfered and prevented the Sheriff from inflicting corporal punishment on the person of a negro this morning.

Judge DANIEL D. FOWLE ordered the indictment of all the military officers who were concerned in the transaction. The negro will be whipped to-morrow. Judge FOWLE has called on the Governor to carry out the laws of the State.

### Municipal Election in Wilmington—Negroes to be Executed.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 20.

The municipal election passed off to-day amid great excitement, but without serious disturbance. JOHN DAWSON was elected Mayor by 95 majority.

Two negroes convicted of highway robbery will be executed to-morrow.

## MISSISSIPPI.

### The Rights of Negroes to Hold Property and to Bear Arms.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The *Clarion*, the official paper of Mississippi, states that there are no laws in force in that State which prohibit freedmen acquiring real estate, but on the contrary they purchase, and the Courts declare the purchases valid; nor are they prevented from bearing arms, no license being required.

## MAINE.

### The Prospect for the Lumbermen.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Dec. 20.

The recent weather has proved very fine for the lumbermen. The swamps are all frozen over, and are in the best condition for snow for many years. The average amount of snow that fell recently in the State was one foot.

## NEW-ORLEANS.

### Return of Gen. Sherman—Mr. Campbell at Brazos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN arrived here to-day, and will probably proceed to St. Louis without any great delay.

The *Susquehanna* will await orders from the Navy Department.

Mr. CAMPBELL landed at Brazos, whence he will seek the headquarters of the Juarez Government.

## TEXAS.

### Facilities for the Transportation of Freedmen.

GALVESTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Gen. KIDDOO, of the Freedmen's Bureau has announced his intention to furnish transportation to negroes from States where there is a superfluity of labor to those where it is scarce. He will extend unusual facilities to planters desiring laborers.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

### Rejection of the Constitutional Amendment.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The House rejected the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 95 against 1.

### Important Arrests on a Charge of Robbery—The Colorado Legislature—Santa Fe Stage Company.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Letters from La Mesilla, New-Mexico, state that CHARLES HAMILTON, EUGENE HAMILTON, *alias* Prof. Lewis, Dr. LIVINGSTON and the D'FORREST brothers were arrested in the town of El Paso, Republic of Mexico, Nov. 26, by Detective THOMAS P. VAN TREES, of Denver, Colorado, on the charge of robbing the bank of ROCKWELL & Co., of Elkhorn, Walworth County, Wisconsin, of $180,000, about a year ago. Detectives have been on their trail for the last thirteen months. Letters state nothing in regard to recovery of the stolen money, which was mostly in United States bonds.

The Santa Fe Stage Company have established seven new stations on the Arkansas River, and hereafter will run coaches from Junction City, Kansas, to Santa Fe in seven days.

Colorado dates to the 13th inst. report the Legislature in session at Golden City, and that much bad feeling prevails between the State and anti-State men, who are pretty evenly divided in the Legislature.

### Convention of Northwestern Base Ball Clubs.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The Northwestern Base Ball Association held a session in this city yesterday and to-day. It was attended by delegates from twenty-five clubs. They adopted the rules of the National Base Ball Association, as amended by the Convention at New-York last week.

Mr. J. W. VAN NORMAN, of Detroit, was elected President for the ensuing year. Mr. GEORGE P. WELLS, of Chicago, E. H. GRIGGS, of Rockford, and J. E. HILLER, of Laporte, were elected respectively to the positions of Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

### Fenian Meeting at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

A large and enthusiastic Fenian meeting was held here to-night, and a circle organized at this point, with an accession of eighty new members. Gen. O'NEIL presided.

ALLEGED BURGLARS CAUGHT.—Two boys, WM. RAMSEY and JOHN MCMANN, aged respectively 18 and 16 years, were yesterday brought before Justice MANSFIELD on a charge preferred by Mr. ELIAS GILL, in which they were accused of having, on the 20th of August last, burglariously entered complainant's store, No. 11 Broome-street, and stolen therefrom $76 worth of crockery and glassware, and a quantity of wearing apparel. In September last a lad named WM. WHELAN was arrested for this offence and pleaded guilty to it, and also mentioned that RAMSEY and MCMANN were associated with him in the burglary. Officer BRODHEAD, of the Thirteenth Precinct, being informed that some of the property was to be found in the possession of Mrs. ROGERS, No. 24 Broome-street, learned there, upon calling, that RAMSEY and MCMANN were as much implicated in the affair as WHELAN was. The two boys were then arrested. The prisoners plead guilty and were committed in default of $1,000 bail each.

## THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

### The New-York Associated Press Sustained.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 20.

A meeting of publishers of daily papers receiving dispatches over the wires of the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company, was held at the Briggs House to-day. Twenty newspapers were represented. Propositions were submitted by representatives of both the news agencies. The discussions were entirely harmonious, and, after a free exchange of views, it was unanimously voted to take the dispatches of the New-York Associated Press and no others, provided arrangements not less satisfactory than those heretofore enjoyed could be made.

It was voted to organize a Northwestern Associated Press, which should have its own agent in Chicago and should complete arrangements for the exchange of Western local news. A Committee was appointed to secure a special charter from the Illinois Legislature.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at the Opera House to-night.

### The Weather and its Fruits.

In compliment to frosty weather it is customary to apply to it such pleasing adjectives as jolly, enlivening, crisp, congenial, exhilirating, bracing, and so on; but when the north wind crushes the mercury down in the thermometer to the small figures immediately above zero, as it did yesterday, one feels much more like using adjectives of a less dignified character than those which add grace to expressions of gratitude. It was bitterly cold all day. Even at noon, with a sky without a cloud, there wasn't heat enough in the sunshine to melt the frost-work from the window-panes. The wind blew in wild gusts during the entire day, whirling up into the bent faces of those who staggered along against it, the keen ice-edged dust, loosened from the streets by the passing vehicles. Out-door business was done in the most rushing fashion, there was no lingering on errands by the boys who do such business, nor loitering around windows by the fair ones who love and labor in holiday times. Everybody out of doors seemed as if they were running to a fire; and doubtless a good many had that sometimes pleasant prospect in their mind's eye. There were many more than usual of those sudden disappearances of full-grown males, at all times remarkable, in the neighborhood of restaurants, and sudden burstings forth again of the same with livelier looks on, as if they had obtained, by the extraordinary manœuvre, a comforting antidote against both wind and frost. Not being permitted to stop at the restaurants, the poor horses had a hard time of it. They were tumbling in all directions, and doubtless many of the poor creatures took their last tumble on the slippery roadway. Altogether, the day was an uncomfortable one out of doors for either man or beast. There was too much weather. Frost, like lemon juice, is an agreeable tonic in small quantities, but when one has to swallow the whole lemon the sensation is not pleasant by any means.

SKATING.

For those who were hardy enough to rush their heads against the blustry north-wind there was everything to be found at the lakes and ponds desirable by skaters. The ice everywhere was good, and thousands, (for skating makes its own hardy thousands,) gathered upon the lakes in Central Park early in the day, and the number increased hourly. The moonlight found them happy and hard at work, and sheer exhaustion only from excess of enjoyment drove them home to rest and sleep.

The Fifth-avenue Skating-park was more than well patronized; it swarmed with happy young people all day long, as many of the gentle ones, for whom the uninterrupted breeze that swept the Park lakes was too boisterous a playfellow, here found a sheltered spot where the genial glow got up by exercise was not rudely blown away from them.

Oatman's Park is now in perfect order, with excellent ice and all concomitant comforts. To-day is to be the Major's great gala-day. The Rink is to be flooded with his fair patrons and the most courtly of gallants. In the afternoon and evening there is to be a great blow-out by the band, and there is to be a brilliant illumination which will not blow out.

All the Brooklyn Ponds and those in Jersey, Hoboken and Newark have put on their smoothest faces, and everybody is preparing to rush out upon the ice as if, like beefsteaks in hot weather, such a disposition of themselves was necessary for their preservation. The only shadow upon this pleasant picture is the danger of this skating mania becoming epidemic. What if Bridget ignored the refrigerator, and went after her own ice? Think of the domestic horrors such accession would entail.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL FAIR.—The fair to raise funds for building a Sunday-school in connection with the Church of the Holy Trinity opened, yesterday, at the Harvard Rooms, corner of Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, with a tempting display of articles suitable for Holiday gifts, and marked at the usual store prices. It will continue till Saturday afternoon, when there will be a Christmas tree for the little ones. The industry and good judgment shown by teachers and children should, and no doubt will, be rewarded by a liberal investment on the part of friends to the school. Among other devices, we noticed in one corner, over a table where dollar school-house bricks are for sale, the following:

"If a 'brick' you would be,
Then a brick buy of me;
No pain comes of that,
Like a 'brick in the hat,'
But pleasure and profit,
The more you do of it."

THE FIFTH-AVENUE FINE ARTS GALLERY—SALE OF PAINTINGS.—Last evening this fine new gallery of Messrs. MINER and SOMERVILLE was thrown open for the sale of the paintings for several days on exhibition there. They were mainly the works of foreign artists, being the importation of A. D. HUYVESTER, of Antwerp. The attendance was good and markedly select in character, and more critical than the usual attendants of sales by auction. The prices obtained were fair, but not as good as last season. The most attractive pictures, however, will be offered at the closing sales to-morrow evening. The paintings offered last evening were mainly cabinet pictures, and as the following figures show found appreciative buyers: A Pastoral scene by ROBBE brought $450; a Christmas Dinner scene by VERHOVEN, $250; a scene in Holland by FRANCIA, $319; Cattle by TROYON, $190, and a happy fancy, entitled "The Swing," by WAGNER, brought $135.

THE ARTIST FUND.—This evening the seventh annual sale of paintings for the Artist Fund will take place at the galleries of the National Academy of Design. The attendence will doubtless be a large one, and the bidding such as the object of the sale and the value of the works deserve. On the catalogue are the familiar and attractive names: Beard, Benson, Boughton, J. G. Brown, Casilear, Colyer, Cropsey, Darley, Falconer, Gifford, Guy, De Haas, Hennessy, Hicks, Horner, Huntington, Hubbard, E. Johnson, Kensett, Lang, Leutze, Loop, Martin, Richards, Rossiter, Ryder, Staigg, Warren, Weir, Whittredge, Bayard Taylor, Williamson, Yewell, and others no less so, with the new names of many promising younger artists.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—At the sale of the Knoedler collection of paintings, closed on Wednesday evening, the bidding was quite spirited, and promises well for the coming sales of the Winter. Among the paintings bringing somewhat high figures, were: "Fishing," by MERLE, $1,100; "The Philosopher," MEISSONIER, $900; "The Sailor's Courtship," by CARL HUBNER, $740; "The Conversation," by PLASSAN, $575; "Gathering Fruit," by BARON, $450, and a landscape by INNESS, $475. The sales of the two evenings amounted to nearly $20,000.

CLOSING OF THE FAIR AT ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—DEDICATORY SERVICES ON SUNDAY.—The Ladies' Fair to aid in paying for the enlargement of St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, near Third-avenue, has been going on admirably since the opening on the 15th. To-morrow night there will be an award of prizes and a closing sale by auction, when great bargains will be obtained, of course, and when there will be considerable fun into the bargain. On Sunday there will be in the church solemn dedicatory services and a sermon by Archbishop MCCLOSKEY.

MASONIC RECEPTION.—Palestine Commandery, No. 18, held a reception last evening at Irving Hall in honor of the Grand Commandery of the State of New-York. Guests from New-Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania were also present. The hall was beautifully decorated with Masonic emblems, and after the reception had taken place, the floor was cleared for dancing, which was kept up to a late hour.

"THE RADICALISM OF IDEAS."—Rev. G. W. ESRAY, pastor of St. John's M. E. Church of this City, will deliver a lecture this evening on the "Radicalism of Ideas," before the Young Men's Christian Association of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street M. E. Church. The popularity of the speaker and his theme will doubtless secure a large audience.

SALE OF BOOKS.—Yesterday Messrs. LEAVITT & SEHBEIGH opened sale of an attractive catalogue of elegantly-bound books, selected from the stock of D. APPLETON & Co., and suitable for Christmas gifts. The sale was spirited at prices satisfactory, at all events, to the purchasers. The sale goes on this evening, and concludes to-morrow evening.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE IRISH REVOLUTION.—The friends of Irish Independence held quite a large and enthusiastic meeting at No. 364 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, Mr. JOHN KERR, Centre of the Cahir O'Dougherty Circle, presiding. The meeting was addressed by Hon. WM. E. ROBINSON, Gen. HALPINE, Dr. REYNOLDS, Messrs. NELSON, LEDDIE and others, whose remarks were loudly applauded. The assemblage dispersed at rather a late hour.

LECTURE ON FORT SUMTER.—Hon. S. L. WOODFORD delivered a lecture on Fort Sumter before a fair assemblage, in the chapel of the Packer Institute, last evening. The lecturer gave a very lucid description of the fortress during the rebellion, and said that EDWARD RUFFIN, who fired the first rebel gun on the fort now filled a suicide's grave.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, DEC. 21.—Nos. 89, 62, 13, 90, 99, 110, 113, 57, 115 to 118 inclusive, 128, 129, [illegible], 61, 68.

### Only Two Days More.

Secure your tickets in the Grand Presentation Festival, positively to take place at Cooper Institute, next Saturday evening. Ticket office No. 616 Broadway, New-York. It being now apparent that the object for which this enterprise was undertaken will be accomplished, the sale of tickets will be positively closed on Saturday evening, the 22d inst. *No tickets* will be sold after that date.

We desire to express our thanks to the public and the Press for the liberal patronage and encouragement given to this enterprise.

THOMAS & CO.,
Managing Directors.

See advertisement in another column.—*Advertisement.*

### A Desirable Holiday Present.

A Grover & Baker sewing-machine will always be a source of delight to a lady. It is so simple that a child can operate it, and it performs all the various descriptions of sewing in the most perfect manner, besides doing the most elegant and durable embroidery.—*Advertisement.*

AMERICAN HONORS ABROAD.—As Greece is best known through its arts, so have America's inventors extended her name and fame world-wide, and through nothing more than the Sewing-Machine. While other inventions originating here have been improved abroad, it is otherwise with the Sewing-Machine. Here this has had its birth and full development, and maintains its preëminence over everything of the kind attempted abroad. This was acknowledged at the Industrial Exposition, Paris, 1861; World's Fair, London, 1862, and at Linz and Koenigsburg, 1863; Dantzig, Agram and Krems, 1864; and Dublin, Cologne, Wismar and Stettin, 1865, at all of which the highest premium was awarded for the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-Machine. No human testimony could be clearer or more unequivocal and emphatic than that which accords the superiority of excellence to this machine.—*Sun.*

A WORK FOR THE BENEVOLENT.—The wants of a destitute family must be relieved temporarily by pecuniary help, while the best interests of the needy generally demand that more permanent aid should be rendered. Many widows and others, who would be unable to support themselves, either by their needle or otherwise, can be put in the way of earning enough with the help of a Sewing-Machine. In order to assist clergymen, masters of lodges, and representatives of benevolent institutions in the laudable work of providing those of their congregations, members of the Masonic Fraternity and others with a WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing-Machine, who may find it inconvenient or impossible to advance the whole amount upon delivery, I propose to receive orders at the Masonic Fair, or at No. 939 Broadway, to supply them at manufacturer's prices, and receive partial payments, according to the convenience or necessities of individual cases. By this arrangement those benevolently disposed may, with little outlay, supply worthy indigent persons with an article that will assist them in becoming self-supporting.—J. T. ELLIS, No. 939 Broadway, and at Masonic Fair. (For the benefit of Hall and Asylum Fund.)—*Evening Post.*

A PERFECT SEWING-MACHINE.—Mrs. J. W. WATKINS, of Brooklyn, writes: "After an experience of four years with the 'Elliptic,' and considerable with other first-class machines, I deem it but justice to your admirable machine to state that I consider it not only far superior to all others as a family machine, but as a perfect sewing-machine in every respect, performing as it does so rapidly, noiselessly and perfectly every possible variety of family sewing, and withal so wonderfully simple and easy to operate that a child can use it without difficulty. I cannot say too much in its praise."—*Brooklyn Union.*

**When Balloon's Carry the Mails**

And drop letters fall from the skies, when the longitude is discovered, the circle squared and the ladies cease to have a poetic appreciation of the *chef d'ocuvre* of the toilet then, but not till then, will PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS lose its prestige as the most delicious of all perfumes.

**Holiday Gifts! Family Silver!!**

LUCIUS HART & CO.,
the oldest plated-ware house in the City.
Nos. 4, 6 and 8 Burling-slip.
(foot of John-st.)
LVER-PLATED WARE,
at moderate prices.

**Holiday Presents.**—Purchasers are invited to examine our very choice selection of Parian Marbles, Toilet Sets, Bronzes, Odor Cases, &c., expressly selected for our holiday sales.

CASWELL, MACK & CO.,
Under Fifth-av. Hotel.

**T. B. Bynner, Watches and Jewelry,**
No. 189 Broadway, (up stairs.)

**A Sure Pile Cure.**

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**New Things on Ice.**

The Skating Caps, Skating Gloves and Fur Comforters, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

**We, the Undersigned, beg leave to call** the attention of our customers and the public generally, that in addition to our stock of fine groceries we have the PIONEER YEAST POWDER, a superior article for muffins, tea-biscuit, corn-bread and pastry of all kinds.

ALBRO & SMITH, No. 328 Bowery.
A. T. ALBRO, No. 376 Bowery.
W. C. BURNISTON & SON, No. 116 4th-av.
W. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 900 Broadway.
ALBRO & POLHEMUS, No. 1,285 Broadway.

**A Touch of Winter Premonishes the** ladies to select their Furs at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway. They will find all the fashionable varieties, made up in the new Paris styles, and at prices dictated by a determination to command popular trade in this department.

**Use Hull's Bay Rum Soap.**
No. 32 Park-row. Sold Everywhere.

**At Semmons', No. 669½ Broadway, a** splendid assortment of Opera, Field and Marine Glasses, Microscopes, &c. Also, the celebrated Brazilian Pebble Spectacles and Eye-glasses.

**Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple** Flange Fire-proof Safes, Burglar-proof Vaults, &c. Also, large assortment second-hand safes, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

**At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway**—The elegant Crystal Visiting Card for the Holidays.

**Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair,** first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

**Holiday Presents.**—Stereoscopes and Views, fine Albums, Landscapes, &c. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

**Buckwheat Times have Come!**—Hurry up your cakes with PIONEER YEAST POWDER. Ask your grocer for it.

**Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray** hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

**Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally** acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**Holiday Presents of Affection and** Charity.—WHEELER & WILSON Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

**Holiday Presents.**—Pollak & Son, Meerschaum Manuf. 792 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut and repaired.

**See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents,** under Musical.

**F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke** Shirts. No. 403 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

**Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.**
—The elegant Crystal Visiting Card for the Holidays.

**Florence**

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

**Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.**

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

**The Most Elegant and Useful Holiday** GIFT.—One of the unrivalled Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway.

**Weed Sewing-Machine Company, No.** 506 Broadway, the only LOCK-STITCH FAMILY MACHINE that uses a *straight needle.*

**The Best Holiday Present**—GROVER & BAKER'S highest Premium Sewing Machine, No. 495 Broadway.

**The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch** Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

## MARRIED.

DRAPER—STEVENS.—At Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William S. Child, GEORGE H. DRAPER, of Brooklyn, L. I., to ETTA D., only daughter of James F. Stevens, of the former place.

JONES—LOCKWOOD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, at the Congregational Church, Wilton, Conn., by Rev. William N. Harvey, SAMUEL T. JONES, Esq., of Brooklyn, to MARY E. LOCKWOOD, of the former place.

LAURENT—GOOLD.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev Père Lafont, EUGENE LAURENT to HELEN A., eldest daughter of the late D. B. Goold, of St. Croix, W. I.

ROBERTS—FREEMAN.—At Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at the house of H. M. Whitehead, Esq., by his father, Rev. Charles Whitehead, CHARLES H. ROBERTS, M. D., of the City of Poughkeepsie, to KITTIE, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Freeman.

SANGER—MUNDY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, at Plainfield, N. J., by Rev. Benjamin Cory, EDMUND P. SANGER, of Brooklyn, L. I., to SUSIE M., daughter of W. E. Mundy, Esq., of Plainfield. No cards.

WANZER—LAMB.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, in the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Mr. Scofield, HORACE WANZER to CORNELIA VICTORIA LAMB. No cards.

WHEATON—BURGES.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, at the residence of Benjamin G. Arnold, Esq., by Rev. Dr. A. H. Vinton, ROBERT WHEATON to SARAH W., second daughter of the late Tristam Burges, of Providence, R. I.

## DIED.

BROWN.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 20, ANNIE S. BROWN, wife of Samuel H. Brown, aged 27 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

BLYDENBURGH.—At St. Augustine, Fla., on Tuesday, Dec. 11, RICHARD FLOYD, infant son of Wm. J. and Maria C. Blydenburgh, of Brooklyn, aged 3 months and 27 days.

CAUGHEY.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 20, WILLIAM CAUGHEY, son of the late John Caughey.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, in 4th-av., corner of 84th st., on Sunday, Dec. 23, at 12 o'clock.

DOUGHTY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, Gen. GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend his funeral on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 2 P. M., from Christ Church, 5th-av. and 35th-st.

DIXON.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 20, of pneumonia, Miss JULIA DIXON, daughter of the late Jonathan Dixon, of this City.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Luke's Church, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock.

ELMENDORF.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, MARIA L., widow of the late Peter Z. Elmendorf, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Rev. E. A. Hoffman and Samuel Sloan, are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 7 West 22d-st., on Friday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

FITCH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, Mrs. ANNA J. H. FITCH, widow of Samuel M. Fitch, in the 71st year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the Third Unitarian Church, (Rev. O. B. Frothingham's,) in 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Friday next at 1 o'clock P. M. Her friends are invited to attend.

GREEN.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, ANNA L. GREEN, youngest daughter of Griffin Green.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles H. P. Lyman, No. 144 East 19th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

HOPKINS.—At Canandaigua, on Monday, Dec. 17, Mrs. SARAH ELIZABETH HOPKINS.

Funeral from the house of her daughter, Mrs. S. H. Bradford, No. 229 Main-st., Geneva, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HUDSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, CARRIE ESTELLE, youngest daughter of Richard G. and Elizabeth Hudson, aged 1 year and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 280 West 12th-st., corner of 4th, on Saturday at 1 P. M.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

LOPES.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, of paralysis, SARAH CAROLINE LOPES, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Mount Vernon, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LATHROP.—At Savannah, Ga., on Thursday, Dec. 20, DWIGHT LATHROP, in the 34th year of his age.

MARIE.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 19, at her residence, No. 48 West 19th-st., LEONTINE, widow of the late John B. Marié, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family and of her sons are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Friday morning, Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

SCHOONMAKER.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 20, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZA H., widow of Michael Schoonmaker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church, Flatbush, on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

STEVENS.—On Monday evening, Dec. 17, at No. [illegible] 9th-st., of consumption, LOUIS W. STEVENS, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Continental Lodge No. 287, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock on Friday, at the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st., near 6th-av.

TRUEX.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, EDWARD C., infant son of Jacob V. and Mary E. Truex, aged 5 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 1,335 3d-av., this (Friday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

VANDERBURGH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, after a long and painful illness, JAMES A. VANDERBURGH, of Los Angeles, Cal., aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 103 Amity-st., Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 21, at 11 o'clock.

WHITTEN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, GEORGE S., son of George H. and Maggie M. Whitten, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, John Todd, No. 88 Hudson-st., this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHIPPLE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, SARAH WHIPPLE, aged 75 years.

Her friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, No. 339 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Falmouth and Havre, per steamer *Arag.*; for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer *City of New-York*; and for the German States via Hamburg, per steamer *Bavaria*, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

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CHRISTMAS AMONG THE POOR.

If any day of the whole year ought to be made happy to the children of our families, it should be Christmas. And now much more out the birthday of Christ to be a joyful day to the outcast, homeless, half-starved and half-clad children of the poor—the street-boys and girls who sleep in boxes, and carts, and cellars, who are drenched by the storms, and shivering in the Winter's cold, without shoes or warm clothing, and are growing up friendless and ignorant, and soon to be criminals, if not saved!

The Children's Aid Society is the especial care-taker of the needy children of New-York. It has had in its schools and lodging-houses, and under its charge some 12,500 (during the past year) of these unfortunate little ones.

It proposes to make a happy day of Christmas to the children in all its various branches.

Its first great charity is the gift of a home. During the year it provides homes for over 1,500 children, and since its formation it has thus placed, mainly in the West, some 12,000 boys and girls who were friendless or homeless. We intend during the holidays to send out a party to the West. The expenses for each child for clothing and fares, &c., will be some $20. What child of the fortunate classes will make a Christmas present of a home to the child of the unfortunate?

Next, we shelter, partly feed and clothe, and educate, homeless children in our lodging-houses. In the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 128 Fulton-st., we have now from 170 to 180 boys nightly, and in the course of the year shelter some 7,000 different lads, giving 32,000 meals. In the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 Canal-st., we lodge 50 girls each night, and in the year about 1,200 different ones, and give 48,000 meals. In the Lodging-house, No. 276 East 11th-st., we have from 40 to 60 boys each night, and in the Refuge, No. 193 West 24th-st., corner of 8th-av., there are some 80 lads every night, and in the month 4 900 meals are given; and since its opening in March there have been some 850 children. To these homeless children we propose to give food, good dinners, and shoes and stockings and clothing. In the Newsboys' Lodging-house we propose to add another room with 50 beds, which will entail an additional expense of some $1,000 per annum. We need support for all these useful institutions.

☞ Our 13 Industrial Schools educate, partly feed, and clothe some 2,000 destitute children per annum. Who will give to these food, shoes, clothing, and other help on Christmas? We especially hope for aid from our German friends on that day for the German School, and from Italians for the Italian School.

Let every family, as they gather around the bountiful table on that happy day, remember the hungy and deserted and unbefriended little ones of the great City, and resolve to make at least one child's heart happier.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society, 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
WM. A. BOOTH, President.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

The festival for each school and lodging-house is specified, and the money can be sent for one or all, as the donor desires. Articles and food will be sent for if requested.

It will be a great encouragement to the poor children if our friends can be present at some of these festivals.

Donations may be sent (the object specified) either to the President, Wm. A. Booth, Esq. No. 95 Front-street; or to the Treasurer, J. E. Williams, Esq., Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway; or to the Secretary, C. L. Brace, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

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HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR JANUARY, 1867.
CONTENTS:

AT THE AREA GATE.
With an Illustration.
YVON AND FINETTE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Fairy—Yvon and the Wolf—Fearless and the Giant—The Fiery Horse—Polyphemus—The Bailiff and the Tongs—The Bailiff's Ride: Up Hill; Down Hill—A Broomstick Trip.
HEROIC DEEDS OF HEROIC MEN.—XVI. THE CAPTURE, IMPRISONMENT AND ESCAPE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—J. R. Hurd—The Prison—W. H. Raynor—Capture of Raynor—C. J. Murphy—Passing the Guard—The Line of March—"'Possum dar!"—Crossing the Pamunky—A Mutual Scare—Crossing the Potomac.
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JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York: That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 31st day of January, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1866.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company, at the agency in New-York City, and at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, proximo, inclusive.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

Parties holding certificates of stock discharged from the Chillicothe books, are requested to surrender them at the New-York agency for registry before the closing of the transfer-books.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEPING COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

H. C. BARR, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms, corner Broadway and Murray-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

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NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, the 8th January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

FOR SALE—42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY Railroad stock at a bargain; also, Central Park, North and East River (Belt) Railroad, Third-avenue Railroad, and other City railroad stocks.

Insurance, bank stocks, &c., at low rates for investment.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 18, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons due Jan. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

## FINANCIAL.

EAST INDIA
TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CHARTERED UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.............................................$5,000,000

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
F. L. JOHNSON, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, Treasurer.
AUGUSTINE HEARD, JR., Presiding Director and Executive Officer, Hong-Kong, China.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. WADE, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer Michigan Central Railroad, Boston.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, No. 1 William-st., New-York.
O. H. PALMER, Treasurer Western Union Telegraph Company.
HIRAM SIBLEY, Vice-President Western Union Telegraph Company.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President National Bank of North America.
P. McD. COLLINS, Director Western Union Telegraph Company.
NICHOLAS MICKLES, Vice-President East India Telegraph Company.
C. S. WESTCOTT, of C. S. Westcott & Co.

Connecting all the principal seaports of the Chinese Empire with the Collins Line across Behring Strait with San Francisco and New-York, and the Russian Government line to St. Petersburg, and with London, Paris and all the principal cities of Europe.

Five hundred thousand dollars of the stock only will be sold in the United States at fifty per cent.

Subscriptions will be received at

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
No. 15 Nassau-st.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 44 Wall-st,

And at the office of the Company, No. 55 Liberty-st.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at their Banking Room on the second Tuesday in January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.

B. SEMAN, Cashier.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.
Established 15 years.

Insurance, City Railroad, Gaslight, Bank, Telegraph, Express and Mining Stocks receive special attention and on hand for sale, some of them paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividend.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, | BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, | M. F. HAZEN.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall-st., on MONDAY the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MONTAUK STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 171 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. W. COPELAND, President.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

$3.600 WANTED ON CHATTEL mortgage, secured by furniture, which is worth $12,000, gold, in London; Liverpool fire insurance. Address M. A., Box No. 160 Times Office.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest allowed on all amounts from $5 to $5,000. Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York.

*Money deposited on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.*

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.

Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Money deposited now, bears interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,556,158 19.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

THE "INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS," and others, No. 516 Broadway, has declared a dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., and payable MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867, at the following rates per annum: Six per Cent. on sums of from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on larger sums, free from Government tax.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DEC. 13, 1866.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3d-av.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from 1st inst.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

WM. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

## DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 2d day of January next.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Dec. 21, 1866.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 27th day of December inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union N[illegible].

The transfer-books will be closed from the 27th day of December to the [illegible] day of January, both inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, and the same, less the Government tax, will be paid to the shareholders on the 2d day of January, 1867, at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., Dec. 26, 1866, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 3d of January, 1867.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan 21, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec.
PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of January next, free of Government tax.

Transfer books will be closed from the 24th December to the 3d day of January.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 26th inst. until 3d prox.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1867.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this institution on and after the 2d of January next.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., Dec. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, have declared a dividend on its capital stock of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the second day of January next.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 15th January. The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the date of payment. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1867.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will close on the 22d inst., at 3 P. M., and open on the 3d day of January, 1867.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 5th of January, 1867.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will close on the 22d inst., to reopen on the 2d of January, 1867. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE BUTLER COAL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend from the profits of the Company of Four per Cent., clear of taxes, payable on the 24th inst. to Stockholders of that date.

Stockholders residing in New-York will be paid the dividend at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on and after the 24th inst.

SAMUEL DUTTON, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1866.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 2d January, 1867, inclusive. By order of the Board.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to day of payment.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

## LIFE INSURANCE.

# THE MUTUAL LIFE
## INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.

$17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH,

which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.

Attention is called to the

INSTALMENT FEATURE,

Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART. } Secretaries.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 18th day of January, 1867, for supplying the light-house establishments with five thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times under-mentioned, at San Francisco, California, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity, each, from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received or paid for until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter-strained Oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subject to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Lighthouse Engineer at Boston, Mass.

The casks must be gauged under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer by a Custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurement reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, (whether sperm, lard, or colza;) the rate per gallon, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed, "*Proposals for Oil for Light-houses*," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board,
ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

20,000 cubic feet rough-cut Eastern granite, one-third to be 16 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.

20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-cut, and have full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bend, 4,515 square feet face, to have chiseled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1½ inch to the foot.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, U. S. N.

## FURNITURE.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY,

No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st. Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

IRON HATSTANDS.

IRON HATSTANDS, the neatest and cheapest. For the Holidays, a splendid assortment at low prices; also piano and store stools.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDENS & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture en suite.

ALL WHO USE THEM PRONOUNCE SINGER'S Spring Beds superior, strong, light, durable. Cannot get out of order. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre

## AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.

BOOK TRADE SALESROOMS,
No. 498 Broadway.
LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.

GREAT SALE OF HOLIDAY BOOKS, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 21 and 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day.

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS BOOKS,

being a choice selection of elegantly bound works, suitable for Christmas presents, selected from the large stock of

D. APPLETON & COMPANY.

Among which will be found, elegantly bound in full morocco, full calf extra and antique, half calf or half morocco: Doré's Bible; Doré's Milton's Paradise Lost; Jameson's Works on Art, 6 vols.; Life of Man Symbolized; New Testament, illustrated; Cooper Vignettes; Lever's Works, 20 vols.; Waverley Novels, with proof plates, 25 vols., full calf; do. do., half calf; Shakespeare's Works, all the best editions, elegantly bound; Lord Macaulay's Works, 8 vols., full calf; do., half calf; Dickens' Works, with 500 designs by Cruikshank, 26 vols., full calf; do. half calf; Don Quixote, illustrated by Doré; Appleton's New American Cyclopædia, 16 vols., half Turkey; do. half Russia; do. do. Annual Cyclopædia, 5 vols.; Berlin Gallery, Dresden Gallery, Munich Gallery, Vienna Gallery—all elegantly bound in morocco extra; Black's Atlas, Two Centuries of Song, Wordsworth's Greece, Roberts' Holy Land, 4 vols., plates, ½ mor., original; Lodge's Portraits, 10 vols., royal 8vo. early copy; Bohn's Standard Library, 129 vols., ¼ calf, gilt extra; Bohn's Scientific Library, 26 vols., ¼ calf, gilt extra; Bohn's Illustrated Library, 64 vols., ¼ calf, gilt extra, superb sets; Daniell's Oriental Scenery, 3 vols., folio, colored plates; Henry's Illustrated Commentary, 3 vols., 4to, full binding; do., full calf, &c.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

Gentlemen unable to attend the sale can have their orders to purchase executed by the auctioneers without charge.

This will be the only sale D. A. & Co. will make this year in New-York. Every book in this catalogue will be sold without reserve.

TO-NIGHT.

SEVENTH ANNUAL SALE.

The ARTIST FUND SOCIETY will offer at auction TO-NIGHT, (Friday, 21st,) at 8 P. M., at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av., the ORIGINAL PAINTINGS contributed to the Fund, and which have been on view since the 7th of November. The following AMERICAN ARTISTS are represented:

Barrow, J. D. | Gifford, S. R. | Morgan, Wm.
Benson, E. | Guy, S. J. | Muller, C.
Beard, W. H. | Greatorex, Mrs. E. | Oakes, Mrs.
Blauvelt, C. F. | Griswold, C. C. | Parsons, C.
Boughton, G. H. | Haas, M. F. H. De | Rawson, A.
Brown, J. G. | Hennessy, W. J. | Richards, T. A.
Bristol, J. B. | Hicks, Thos. | Rossiter, T. P.
Carlin, J. | Hubbard, R. W. | Ryder, P. P.
Carmiencke, H. | Huntington, D. | Sontag, W. L.
Carter, D. M. | Johnson, David | Staigg, R. M.
Casilear, J. W. | Johnson, Eastman | Taylor, Bayard.
Colyer, Vincent. | Jones, A. | Warren, A. W.
Cook, Miss E. | Kensett, J. F. | Weir, J. F.
Cropsey, J. F. | Lang, Louis | Whittredge, W.
Darley, F. O. C. | Lawrie, Alex. | Wiles, L. M.
Eaton, J. O. | Leutze, E. | Williamson, J.
Falconer, J. M. | Loop, H. A. | Yewell, G. H.
Fish, G. G. | Martin, H. D. |

H. H. LEEDS & MINER, No. 103 Liberty-st.

STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON FOR SALE.

The above steamers will be offered for sale at public auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Trinity Buildings, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers.

No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.:

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock.

A magnificent collection of FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS—proofs and early impressions—just received from the British Fine Arts Publishing Company, of London. This collection comprises choice copies of the best works of Landseer, Ansdell, Herring, Martin, Turner, Frith, Faed, Thompson and other celebrated modern artists. The engravings are all tastefully framed in black walnut and gilt, ready for hanging, now on view. Catalogues may be had at the salesrooms.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 21, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a private collection of Oil Paintings, Water Color and Pencil Drawings, by the following artists, viz.:

P. Villamie, | Rene Menard, | Lanfant de Metz,
Le Secq, | [illegible] Martin, | Z. Notteman,
Gerosa, | C. P. Ream, | W. Hart,
T. A. Richards, | F. O. C. Darley, | Wm. Craig,
J. C. Thom, | C. Coleman, | Lambdin,
Sonntag, | W. T. Richards, | Stone,
 | W. Ramsay, |

and others. They are now on exhibition and will be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF ELEGANT DIAMONDS AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS IMPORTED JEWELRY, ON SATURDAY, DEC. 22, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT OUR SALESROOM, NO. 93 LIBERTY-ST.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.,

30,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, (NEW.)

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained at this office.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.

Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,667 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,644 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.

CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE OF FIRST-CLASS COPIES OF THE OLD MASTERS, IN RICH CARVED FLORENTINE FRAMES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on FRIDAY, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., in the gallery over our store, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, an invoice of very fine copies of the old masters, in rich carved Florentine frames, just received direct from Europe. Also, an invoice of original European and American pictures, by artists of merit. They will be on exhibition as above on Tuesday morning, free, until sale.

NOTICE OF SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A chattel mortgage, made by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company to the Staten Island Railroad Company, dated June 17, 1865, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, and of the Clerk of Hudson County, in the State of New-Jersey, upon which said mortgage default has been made—the undersigned will expose for sale at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, the property mortgaged, to wit: the steamboat JOSEPHINE, her engines, machinery, tackle, apparel, boats and furniture, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The Staten Island Railroad Company,
By JAMES W. BRAISTED, Attorney.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7:30 o'clock, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.,

A very fine PRIVATE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PICTURES BY EMINENT AND FAVORITE ARTISTS, being the entire collection of two well-known connoisseurs, comprising pictures by, viz.:

EUROPEAN ARTISTS.

Archenbach, | Wonters, | Toussaint,
Duverger, | H. De Bend, | David,
Gesselschap, | L. Willems, | Schermers,
O. Eastman, | Zeyckert, | Kruseman,
C. Hubner, | Hoguet, | Noterman,
A. Siegert, | Verboeckhoven, | Cortes,
Boulanger, | Everson, | Beyrassat,
Gues, | Van Elven, | Gude.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Gilbert Stuart, | Culverhouse, | G. H. Broughton,
Cole, | G. M. Hart, | J. G. Brown,
Colman, | Wm. Hart, | Rondel,
V. Wehlig, | W. H. Beard, | Moran,
E. White, | D. Johnson, | Van Beest,
T. L. Smith, | A. W. Warren, | J. R. Brevoort,

AND OTHERS EQUALLY CELEBRATED.

They will be on exhibition on and after SATURDAY, Dec. 22, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and until 10 P. M. two evenings previous to sale.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, SMALL STORES, &c.,

For sale at auction at the Inspection of Provision and Clothing in the New-York Navy-yard, by order of the Chief-of-Bureau, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, comprising the following articles:

PROVISIONS.

Bread, beef, pork, rice, dried fruit, pickles, beans, &c.

CLOTHING.

Pea jackets, round jackets, pilot cloth and satinet trowsers, drawers, blue cloth, flannel blankets, &c., &c.

SMALL STORES.

Tobacco, mustard, pepper, soap, thread, needles, thimbles, &c., &c.

CONTINGENT.

Candles, blank books, oil-paper, inkstands, &c., &c.

Catalogues can be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

H. H. SNELLING, Auctioneer.

SNELLING & ADAMS,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 910 Broadway, New-York.

The location and rooms selected are unsurpassed for sales at auction of every kind of goods, especially for books, engravings, fancy articles, dry goods, works of art, &c. Orders and consignments in every department of the business respectfully solicited.

SNELLING & ADAMS.

H. H. SNELLING, CHAS. H. ADAMS.

REFERENCES: Isaac T. Smith, Esq., President Metropolitan Savings Bank, No. 1 3d-av.; Geo. P. Putnam & Son, Publishers, No. 661 Broadway; Henry E. Clark, Esq., Clark, West & Co., Importers, No. 480 Broome-st.; Hon. James Wadsworth, Merchant, No. 61 Cedar-st.; B. G. Bloss, Esq., Vice-President Life Insurance Co., corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.; S. A. Stowell, Esq., Caston & Stowell, Boots and Shoes, No. 27 Warren-st.; John Todd, Esq., Dry Goods, No. 88 Hudson-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

ELEGANT PARIS FANCY GOODS.

CLOCKS, BISQUET and
PARIAN WARE, BRONZES, &c.
Goods on Exhibition,
at No. 62 Liberty-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, at 12 o'clock TO-DAY, at the Exchange Salesroom, houses No. 165 West 13th-st., Nos. 743 and 751 Washington-st.; lots on 4th-av., 52d, 99th, 100th, 117th and 135th sts. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

OPENING SALE OF FINE ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, AT THE FINE ART GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER 14TH-ST.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, at their new and spacious Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, Dec. 20 and 22, a large and fine collection of original modern oil paintings, imported by A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp, and never before exhibited in this country, among which are works of the following eminent European artists viz.:

Louis Robbe, | David Col, | L. Vankuyck.
E. Verboeckhoven, | H. Schaefels, | J. Strobel,
J. Vaarburg, | H. A. Koekkoek, | J. Crabeels,
A. Eversen, | C. Leickert, | J. J. Spohler,
T. Ruyten, | Vanden Eyken, | H. Savry,
M. Tenkate, | H. Savry, | F. Kruseman,
T. Francia, | J. Marohn, | W. Luinig,
F. Voiseben, | A. T. Verhoven Ball, | T. Devos,
 | Carolus, |

and others of celebrity. Also, from the banking-house of Bowles, Grivet & Co., of Paris, examples of

Troyon, | F. Moulinet, | W. Diaz,
T. Frere, | J. Veyrassat, | Jules Nod,
S. Molin, | P. L. Couturier, | E. Hichel,
F. Willems, | Lanfant De Metz Conder, &c., &c.

Also, from a private collection, the works of

Thos. Cole, | Thos. Doughty, | Geo. Moreland,
S. Anderson, | Joseph Vernet, | J. G. Mebby,

and others.

ALSO,

the large and elegant painting entitled

CAST ASHORE,

by J. Hilverdink, presented by the Government of the Netherlands to the World's Fair in New-York, at a cost of $8,000.

The above will be open for exhibition on and after Monday, day and evening, and will be found on examination to be the finest collection offered at auction this season.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.,

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 22,
at 4 o'clock.
(To be continued in the evening.

GREAT SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS, SUITABLE FOR LIBRARIES AND FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

LIBRARY AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.—An extensive variety of valuable standard books, in fine bindings; superbly illustrated books, expensively bound; handsome juveniles and a collection of choice miscellaneous literature, in calf, morocco and half calf. Also, an assortment of photograph albums; gilt, walnut and passe-partout frames, &c. Catalogue are ready and the books are on view.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 21, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:

1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
50 bales Grenoble Walnuts.
3 cases Orange Peel.
300 boxes Smyrna Figs.
20 cases Figs Cartons.
20 cases Figs Drums.

THEALL & BROS., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.,

A PRIVATE STOCK OF LIQUORS, &c.,

consisting of very fine Bourbon and Rye Whisky, Poindexter, McGibbon and Monongahela, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Apple and Irish Whisky, &c.

Also, 40 cases sparkling Moselle Champagne.

Catalogues and samples now ready.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, default having been made in the condition of a mortgage dated the 25th day of July, 1866, executed and delivered to us by the North American Lloyd on the steamship *Baltic*, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 24th day of December instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on board the said vessel at the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, the said steamship *Baltic*, together with her engines, boilers, machinery, masts, bowsprit, sails, boats, anchors, cables, and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

CHARLES LULING & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, default having been made in the condition of a mortgage dated the 21st day of July, 1866, executed and delivered to us by the North American Lloyd on the steamship *Atlantic*, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction, on the 24th day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, on board the said vessel at the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, the said steamship *Atlantic* together with her engines, boilers, machinery, masts, bowsprit, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

CHARLES LULING & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,

SUPERB PARISIAN IMPORTED JEWELRY of the latest styles, and warranted 18 carats—the balance of the stock of a well-known Broadway house, sold to close a late copartnership.

ERNST ROTH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ERNST ROTH, AUCtioneer, will sell at public auction, $15,000 worth of MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BEAUTIFUL PARLOR FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, BRONZES, CHINA VASES AND FIGURES,

velvet, brussels and ingrain carpets, 50 fine oil-paintings by eminent artists, rich cut glass china and silverware.—THIS DAY (Friday,) Dec. 21, afternoon at 1½ o'clock precisely, at the four-story dwelling-house No. 119 Clinton-place, 8th-st, between 5th and 6th avs.

## DRY GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.

# AT COST.

C. TAYLOR,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE,
KID AND WINTER GLOVES,
(Great variety,)
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
WOOL AND MERINO
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS,
SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
ROBE DE CHAMBRES,
CARRIAGE RUGS, &C.

In order to make room for Spring importations, I will sell all WINTER GOODS during this and next month at COST.

C. TAYLOR.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

LADIES

Should look at our

SHOW WINDOW
and see our
LATEST STYLES
in the new
JEROME SKIRT.

# GAYNOR,

Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.

## BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FINE BLANKETS,
COARSE BLANKETS, NARROW BLANKETS,
WIDE BLANKETS, BLANKETS OF ALL SIZES,
QUALITY AND KIND.
BLANKETS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

An immense stock from the auction room and manufacturers, wholesale and retail, many of them much less than manufacturers' prices.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLANKETS
From the large auction sales of Thursday last.
COLORED BLANKETS,

in all sizes and weights, suitable for either a horse or family use. HORSE BLANKETS—A large lot of ready-made at $3 25 and $3 50 each. Also, medium and fine qualities. Also, a full assortment of

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
MATTRESSES AND BEDDING, &c.

Together with all kinds of IRON FURNITURE, at the lowest prices to be found in the City.

Each article warranted as represented.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., N. Y.

THE GREATEST CRASH IN MUSLINS EVER EXPERIENCED IN THE DRY-GOODS TRADE. ALL THE BEST MAKES

At 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., 22c. and 25c. a yard.

On Muslins you can save from 6c. to 12½c. a yard, by buying them of us.

YARD-WIDE WAMSUTTAS, 33c.
SILK AND WOOL POPLIN PLAIDS, $1.
FORMER PRICE, $1 75.
BLACK ALPACAS AT NEARLY HALF PRICE.
DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAYS.

Great demand for Garnets. We have a fine supply.

N. B.—No extra charge for Garnets.

BEAUTIFUL GARNET MERINOS, ALPACAS,
GARNET EMPRESS CLOTHS, REPS.
ENGLISH MERINOS, GARNET POPLINS, &c., &c.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st., and
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 783 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICAN, INDIAN, and other RARE ARTICLES, wholesale and retail. Catalogues free. Store open pleasant evenings. No. 858 BROADWAY, (eight hundred and fifty-eight.)

TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Dolls, dressed and undressed; Dolls' Carriages, Rocking Horses, Tin Toys, Work Boxes, Fancy Goods and Toys of every description, at KELLY'S TOY-STORE, No. 563 8th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS

of every description, Work-boxes, Portfolios, Albums, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Glove-boxes, &c., &c., at H. M. FAIRCHILD'S Bazaar, No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Elegant goods, new styles from $8 to $12. All other fashionable Skirts, including the train attachment, at MRS. GAYNOR'S new corset and skirt store, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

A DAILY DRY GOODS' REPORT, WITH full list of jobbers' prices, is published in the DAILY BULLETIN, No. 60 William-st. Subscription $5 per year.

## FURS.

FURS

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CHOICE SETS IN
SABLE,
MINK,
ROYAL ERMINE, &c., &c., &c.
Carriage and Sleigh Robes, Foot Muffs, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BURKE, No. 469 Broadway
And No. 128 Fulton-st.

FINE MINK, SABLE, SQUIRREL, AND other varieties of furs, at reduced prices, at PHILLIPS', No. 236 Bleecker-st. Repairing and altering faithfully executed.

## MILLINERY.

BONNETS AND MANTILLA VELVET, HALF-PRICE. Velvet Bonnets at $10, worth $20. Visiting Bonnets, Evening Bonnets and Hats, Reception Bonnets made to order.

L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 577 Broadway,
Opposite Niblo's Theatre.

PARIS WINTER MILLINERY BELOW COST.—Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place, will now dispose of her assortment of ladies' and misses' bonnets and round hats below cost of materials, in order to close the business of the season.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY FOR sale on easy terms, in complete running order by steam power; horses, trucks, &c., &c.; the property will be either sold or leased. For further particulars, apply at the factory, Classon-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED WITH $20,000 to $30,000 capital, in an established, paying business, well located in Broadway. With additional capital the business can be increased to any extent. Address NEMO, Box No. 4,329 Post-office, New-York.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to announce that from this day he is no more connected with the firm of M. MINGESHEIMER & CO.

JOSEPH LEVY.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

## HOLIDAY GOODS.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

There can be no better present for a lady than one of the handsome

CLOAKS

from our large and choice assortment; or one of those splendid

SETS OF FURS

which can be found at this establishment. Our Stock is large and carefully assorted, and is offered at prices far below those of any other house in New-York.

JOHN CAMPBELL, No. 898 Broadway,
between 19th and 20th sts.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS,
ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, and exquisitely colored PHOTOGRAPHS, in elegant frames.
SUPERB PORCELAIN PAINTINGS.
ROGERS' POPULAR GROUPS.
WATER and OIL COLOR BOXES.
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
Also a magnificent assortment of
SWISS CARVED WARE,
SUCH AS

Book Racks, | Reading Desks, | Inkstands,
Brackets, | Glove Boxes, | Thermometers,
Easels, | Cigar Boxes, | Frames, &c.

The whole forming one of the choicest Holiday Exhibitions of elegant and tasteful *objets d'art* ever offered in this City.

SCHAUS' ART EMPORIUM,
No. 749 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

OUR PREPARATIONS
TO REMOVE
TO
OUR NEW STORE
(now in course of construction)
COMPEL US
TO
REDUCE OUR PRESENT STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS AND CARPETING
To the lowest possible amount,

Consequently, we now offer our large stock of Plain, Colored and Black Silks, yard-wide Lyons Silk Velvet for cloaks, Plaid, Figured and Plain Poplins, Plain and Printed Merinoes, Scotch Wool and Gala Plaids, Empress Cloths, Reps, Ottoman Cloths, Cashmeres, Delaines, Alpacas, Plain, Opera and Printed Flannels, Cloths and Cassimeres, Cloaks and Cloakings, Scotch and American Wool, Broche and Cashmere Shawls, Blankets and Flannels, French and English and American Calicoes and Ginghams, White Goods and Linens of all kinds, Marseilles Quilts, Toilet Covers, Balmoral Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Tickings, Canton Flannels, Furniture and Apron German Checks; also, Carpeting, Oil-cloth, Window-shades, Rugs, Mats, Embroidered and Embossed Table and Piano Covers, and all other goods at very low prices.

GEO. KEYES, No. 343 8th-av., near 28th-st.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

HAYWARD & CO., Publishers,
No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York.

Lepine's celebrated Oil Portraits, cabinet size, with or without frames, consisting of portraits of Presidents Lincoln, Johnson; Gens. Grant, Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Martha Washington, &c.; are now offered by the publishers at reduced prices.

Please call and examine them.

Agents wanted.

GIFTS FOR CATHOLIC FRIENDS.

Catholic Bibles, Prayer Books and Religious Works in all styles of rich and fancy binding. The finest variety of Catholic Prayer Books in gorgeous velvet, ivory and morocco binding at the lowest prices. Rosaries, Statues, Medallions, and a great variety of fancy articles on hand.

JAMES B. KIRKER,
late EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,
No 599 Broadway, up stairs.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

A fine assortment plated, on GERMAN SILVER and WHITE METAL.

TEA SETS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, CORDIAL STANDS, SOUP TUREENS, &c., &c.

H. C. REED, JR., & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

Old ware repaired and replated.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS!!
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Novelties—new, fresh and in endless variety, useful and ornamental—at my usual low prices.

Articles for Fairs—a good assortment.

SAML. D. WILSON,
No. 75 Bowery, near Canal-st.;
No. 617 8th-av., New-York.
No. 51 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A COMPLETE assortment of just received ladies' goods: Bonnets, bracelets, ear-rings, shawl-pins, hair-pins, coiffures de peries and de fleurs, laces of every description, India shawls, manteaux belts, ladies' linen, &c., at Mme. ROULLIER AUGIER'S, No. 6 West 14th-st. The most stylish dressmaking, as formerly.

OPERA GLASSES. — ELEGANT PEARL opera glasses for holiday presents at reduced prices.

T. H. McALLISTER, Optician, No. 49 Nassau-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation to assist in the care of children; would instruct them if required, and do plain sewing. Can be seen at the residence of her late employer, No. 44 West 19th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a smart, capable girl; will be found neat, respectful and economical, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH young woman; is a good cook, and capable of various capacities. Can be seen at No. 116 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; is an excellent washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 142 Cherry-st. Can be seen for two days.

LADIES WISHING A COMPETENT hair-dresser can be accommodated by applying at No. 344 2d-av., corner of 20th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN and wife—the man as coachman and groom, and his wife as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as plain sewer, chambermaid and nurse, or in any other capacity; the man is a good milker, and understands horses perfectly; is willing to take charge of a place; is willing to go to the country or city; is sober, honest, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can give the best of City and country reference. Call on or address M. C., until suited, at No. 152 West 28th-st., up two flights of stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN OR in any other position in car, livery or boarding stables, by an American man: 20 years' experience and 3 years' reference from last employer; moderate wages for the Winter. Call on or address CHARLES, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give several years of the highest City references. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 51 West 22d-st., or address M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business; also understands milking and taking care of cattle; would make himself generally useful; best country references. Address J. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce first-class City references. Address N. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; has first-class City references; refers to present employer, and will work for $25 per month. Call on or address SAMUEL, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant waiter man, bartender or in a restaurant; would give his services for his board until he understands the business. Address A. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man who understands his business in all its branches; also understands the management of a farm and care of horses; can produce the best of reference. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STOUT ABLE-BODIED MAN (Protestant) a situation as porter or farm hand; will make himself every way useful and obliging. Call or address for three days J. A., care of McGraw Bros., No. 422 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery, No. 630 Broadway, or address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE TO GO A short distance in the country; the man must be a capable and willing waiter, the wife a first-class cook; unexceptionable references required as to ability and integrity. Address Box No. 491 General Post-office.

WANTED—GOVERNESSES, COPYISTS, TELEgraph operators, wood engravers, type setters, ladies for stores, housekeepers and embroiderers, to supply employers throughout the United States. Address the Ladies' Association, No. 532 Broadway, Room No. 7.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLANK-BOOK ruler, to whom steady employment will be given. Apply to WEED, PARSONS & Co., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL HUNT'S HOOSIER FODDER CUTTER; the best cutter in the world. A good chance to make money. Call on H. STEVENS, No. 119 Nassau-st.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS FOR CITY and country, for an article that sells readily. Active men can make money. Call at once at No. 5 Barclay-st., basement.

AGENTS WANTED—IN ALL PARTS OF THE United States, to sell THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, a new work, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, the great Historian. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, and ready for subscribers. The author, the theme, and the elegant style in which it is issued, combine to render it one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. Exclusive territory may be secured by addressing

B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass

## FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ON DEMANDE—UNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE compétente de prendre soin d'un enfant de trois ans. Elle doit fournir d'excellentes recommandations. S'adresser au 42 West 36th-st., de 10 heures à midi.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—20TH INST., A POCKETBOOK CONTAINing about $70, in going through Broadway, 11th-st. and 6th-av. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with JAS. B. BENSEL, District Attorney's office, City Hall Park.

## VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

## COAL.

COKE.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, $2 50 PER chaldron in the yard, or $3 50 delivered; orders received by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 509½ West 18th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner Avenue C. and East 18th-st. delivered immediately.

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Sailing at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA sails..........TUESDAY, Dec. 17.
CALEDONIA sails..........SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
COLUMBIA sails..........SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $80 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

### LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 29.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

### STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF CORK..........SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
CITY OF DUBLIN..........WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 26
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY.....Dec. 29
CITY OF LIMERICK..........WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 2
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY.....Jan. 5
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $90 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 95 | Steerage to London | 34 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 105 | Steerage to Paris | 40 |

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

### THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

### NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Dec. 22
HELVETIA, Capt. THOMPSON..........SATURDAY, Dec. 29
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE..........SATURDAY, Jan. 5
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS..........SATURDAY, Jan. 12
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

| | Cabin. | Steerage. |
|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool or Queenstown | $100 | $30 |

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT..........BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin..........$135 | Second cabin..........$80
RATES AFTER 1ST JANUARY, 1867.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

### GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class....$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

### CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA..........Dec. 19
PALMYRA..........Jan. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

### ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

### ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Dec. 22.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 29.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

### FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.........Dec. 31 | MONDAY.........Jan. 28
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

### U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.,
The elegant side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....THURSDAY, Jan. 3
EAGLE....GREENE....THURSDAY, Jan. 10
COLUMBIA....BARTON....THURSDAY, Jan. 17
EAGLE....GREENE....THURSDAY, Jan. 24
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

### THE ELEGANT SCREW-STEAMER MERRIMAC,

Capt. VAN SICE, will sail for HAVANA SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Dec. 29.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of cargo per schooner SUGWASSA, which vessel was lost on Hatteras, Oct. 29, 1866, will please present their bills of lading and invoices at the office of the undersigned. LAWSON & WALKER,
Average Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

### FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every WEDNESDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 38 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

## SHIPPING.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
DEC. 31.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

### FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on FRIDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

### FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty-st.

### FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Regular United States Mail Line. The A 1 elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points on the South Carolina Railroad. Bills of lading signed on the vessel.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 25, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 27.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 3.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

### STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH,
will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

### THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

## RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

## STEAMBOATS.

### THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

### WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company's boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Courtland and Dey sts. at 8:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—The steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## HOTELS.

### DELAVAN HOUSE.

This well-known hotel for sale or to let from the 1st of May next, together with the stores situated in the north part of the block, adapted to the use of the hotel, having a frontage of over 350 feet on Broadway, Columbia, Montgomery and Steuben sts., and about 400 feet on the depot grounds of the New-York Central Railroad.
Apply to EDWARD C. DELAVAN, South Ballston, Saratoga County, N. Y.

### MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

## DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## FOR SALE.

### IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

### BROADWAY.

Several fine plots, suitable for investment, below Central Park. A. BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUATED on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—as the owner is going to Europe.—The splendid brown-stone front house on the corner of First-place and Court-st., with two extra lots of ground and a brick stable attached; the house contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Also, five small brick houses, situate on 8th-st., near 5th-av., which will be sold cheap, they belonging to the same owner.
For further particulars apply to
S. HONDLOW,
Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn,
or
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, finished in the very best manner with walnut stairs, walnut trimming, marble tiling and a splendid billiard room, replete with all modern improvements; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on the premises No. 234 West 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late J. B. Herrick, about 24 acres, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, in Westchester county, three miles from Harlem Bridge. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.
J. H. HERRICK, No. 16 South-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE CHEAP—Elegant brown-stone house; most eligible situation; furniture if desired, and stable; will be rented if not sold by Jan. 15. Also, three new brown-stone houses adjacent; low prices. Inquire or address P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 146 Remsen-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT on 12th-st., near Broadway; three-story brick house on 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; brown-stone house on 42d-st., near Broadway. By
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in fine order; $35,000; possession; others furnished and unfurnished, $15,000 to $100,000; some with stables.
N. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, 196 ACRES, IN NEW-Jersey, 21 miles from New-York; healthy locality; good buildings, orchard, &c. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house for sale or to rent. No. 91 60th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN GLASS.

FOR SALE—IN 49TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV., A fine brown-stone high-stoop house for $15,000; possession 1st of May. A. BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

## TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND LARGE STABLE TO RENT.—A first-class extra-wide four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in West 20th-st., near 5th-av., together with the furniture, (which is complete, including billiard table in a large room,) is offered to rent for two or three years to a small private family. Possession at one week's notice. In connection with the above house is a large first-class stable, covering an entire lot. Stalls above ground. Coachman's rooms and all appliances found in a gentleman's stable. Price for house and stable, $10,000 per annum, payable monthly. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO GRAIN-DEALERS.—TO LEASE FOR A term of years, a large warehouse, with facilities for doing a large business. Grain can be shipped in bulk to this warehouse, being connected to the Erie Rail by a switch. Fixtures, trucks, scales, and everything necessary for business. Possession immediately. Apply to CHAS. VINTEN, No. 100 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—FOR TEN YEARS, FOR BUSINESS purposes, a four-story house in University-place, near 12th-st.; lot 32x116; house 32x75 on first floor; well adapted for light and elegant show-rooms. By
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO LET ON WALKER-ST., THE large double store, Nos. 39 and 41, built in the most substantial manner; will be ready for occupation about the 1st of February. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN HENRY-st., Brooklyn, near the ferry; brown-stone, high stoop, and beautifully furnished. Rent $200 per month. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board; rent $6, $8 and $10. Location No. 344 2d-av., corner of 20th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—COMMODIOUS and well-lighted rooms, with steam power. Apply to JNO. S. MEYER, No. 165 West 26th-st.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND two bedrooms, with stoves, at No. 89 Hudson-st., to let.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR ONE TO THREE years, a country residence, with five to ten acres of land, within an hour of New-York, on Hudson River or New-Haven Railroads preferred. For a suitable place at a moderate rent, a first-class tenant can be obtained. Address D. P., Box No. 4,831 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSES WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR TO lease; best security offered. Direct to REAL ESTATE, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND rooms at No. 63 Clinton-place, second and third floors. Reference exchanged.

BOARD—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for gentleman and wife, can be had at No. 161 West 14th-st.

A PARLOR AND BED-CHAMBER, ON second floor front, handsomely furnished, all conveniences, in a private family, for a gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman. Apply No. 105 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-AV.—HANDsomely furnished rooms, in suite or single, with board, at No. 57 West 37th-st.

PLEASANT ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.; dinner at six.

AN EDUCATED YOUNG MAN OF QUIET tastes would be pleased to share a nice room and board with a young man of similar tastes. Inquire at No. 84 Barrow-st., after 6 o'clock P. M.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM to rent in a strictly private family to gentlemen only, at No. 64 Morton-st.; gas and bath.

A FIRST-CLASS ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board, for one or two persons, may be had at No 28 University-place, in a quiet family.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

## BILLIARDS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES, with our improved combination cushions, which have been proved to be the most correct and durable cushions ever made. Specimens of our tables that have been in constant use for many years may be seen in the principal hotels and saloons in this City. Parties intending to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock which is the largest and finest in the world. Boys' tables for Holiday Presents.
PHELAN & COLLANDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

## MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE 30-HORSE LOCOMOTIVE boiler, one 10-horse upright boiler, two 8x10 inch blower engines, and one 5x8 blower engine.
HANDREN & RIPLEY, Nos. 18 and 20 Albany-st.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

### KUCKOO CLOCKS,

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st. and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

## STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. United States Revenue stamps constantly on hand. HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### RISTORI—FRENCH THEATRE—ELIZABETH.

Director..........J. GRAU
NOTICE.—The RISTORI TICKET OFFICE has been removed to Messrs. BEER & SCHIRMER'S music-store, No. 701 Broadway, where seats will be secured three nights in advance.
SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received to-day and to-morrow.
The regular sale of seats commences TO-MORROW, at Beer & Schirmer's music-store. No. 701 Broadway, the only
AUTHORIZED RISTORI TICKET OFFICE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26,
RE-ENTREE OF MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI,
in her great role of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
FRIDAY, Dec. 28.—MOSENTHAL'S DEBORAH.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 29.—RISTORI MATINEE. MEDEA.

### THEATRE FRANCAIS.

BENEFIT OF
THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1866,
Rossini's Masterpiece,
LE BARBIER DE SEVILLE,
With NADDIE, ANTHELME, WILHEM, VERT and WALTER in the principal roles.
Seats may be secured at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

### STEINWAY HALL.

17TH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY, DEC. 23, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Second appearance of
MR. CHANDON, Basso.
Third appearance of
MR. WENZEL KOPTA, the eminent Violinist,
MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
MR. THEO. THOMAS
and his
CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

### 71ST REGIM'NT N. G. BAND

FIRST CONCERT,
ASSISTED BY
MME. VARIAN HOFFMAN
and MR. J. R. THOMAS.
STEINWAY HALL,
FRIDAY, Dec. 21, 1866,
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
To be had of members and at the music-stores.

### GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL.

For the convenience of purchasers in the lower part of the City an office for sale of tickets is established at No. 240 Broadway. Only three days remain to secure tickets. Call early.

FAREWELL MATINEE OF THE MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD—Olympic Theatre, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

## LECTURES.

MR. FAVARGER WILL REPEAT HIS Reading of *Les Travailleurs de la Mer*, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. Tickets dated Dec. 17 will admit to this reading; procured at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

## MUSICAL.

### HAINES BROTHERS

NEW IRON-FRAME OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.
with entire wooden bridges—a construction peculiar to ourselves, producing a very superior tone, and of wonderful power.
For sale at their extensive
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
corner 21st-st. and 2d-av. All those wanting a really good piano at a moderate price are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

### DECKER BROTHERS,

No. 93 Bleecker-st.,
Beg to call the attention of the public to their splendid
PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTES,
rendering the most sympathetic tone, with the greatest elasticity of touch and extraordinary durability. These Pianos are sold at
NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST. ONLY.

### THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

### STEINWAY & SONS

Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights*,) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.
Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 23, 1865.
Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your *in every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.
Respectfully yours
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.
LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE.
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.
Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you.* In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here. Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.
WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

### MUSICAL BOXES

of every variety,
PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES,
and costing from
$5 50 TO $2,000.
The largest assortment that can be found anywhere
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

### PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of the FIRST PRIZE
PELOUBET CABINET ORGANS and MELODEONS.
The largest variety of Reed instruments offered in the Union at their warerooms.
No. 841 BROADWAY, New-York.
Instruments to let.

### DECKER & CO.

NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

### CHRISTMAS MUSIC.

"Silver Trumpets," played in St. Peter's at Rome, 50c.; Silver Trumpets, grand processional march, 35c.; Harmony in the Dome of St. Peter's, 2 c.; "Twilight Dreams," beautiful waltzes by that celebrated composer, Charles D'Albert, for violin, 15c.; piano, 35c. Mailed postpaid.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

### ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY,

SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, NO. 820 BROADWAY.
Instruction in vocal and instrumental music $10 per term.

### EMERSON'S PIANOS.

Great reduction in prices. Unsurpassed for tone, finish, good workmanship and durability. Warranted for five years. Pianos to rent.
C. A. MUNGER, No. 626 Broadway.

### BLOOMFIELD & OTIS,

Manufacturers of
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, No. 678 Broadway.
Every instrument is warranted for seven years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

GERMAN ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, MUSICAL BOXES.—The largest assortment in the City, from $2 to $80 each.
Instructions given on the accordeon, and repairing done. J. SAENGER,
No. 165 Essex-st., New-York.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 6th st., corner of 4th-av.

A NEW PIANO-FORTE, BY BEST CITY maker, for sale at great sacrifice; has not been used; a splendid instrument. Address SAYERS, Box No. 142 Post-office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
"OURS!"
With its
FINE CAST!
SUPERB SCENERY!!!
CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES!!!
SPLENDID MILITARY BAND!!!!
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS!
STRIKING DRAMATIC SITUATIONS!!
PATHETIC INTEREST
AND
COMIC SCENES!!!
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
The combination of
NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS
comprised in the above play has produced an amount of
ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED IN WALLACK'S THEATRE.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery see small bills.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 21,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF THE
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.
Last night but one of
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
As EDGAR OF RAVENSWOOD.
Last night but one of
MISS ROSE EYTINGE
AS
LUCY ASHTON, THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR,
in the grand Scottish drama,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD,
With all its
BEAUTIFUL SCOTTISH MUSIC,
PICTURESQUE SCOTTISH SCENERY
AND DELINEATIONS OF SCOTTISH CHARACTER.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
THE GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Last afternoon performance of
THE MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.
To matinee 50 cents; Children 25 cents.
In elaborate preparation and to be shortly produced,
THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN

### GREAT MASONIC FAIR,

IN AID OF THE
HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
IS NOW OPEN
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY STS.
The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.
The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. The Committee call attention to the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines sold by J. T. ELLIS, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., which contribute liberally to the proceeds of the fair and offer peculiar advantages to lodges. Season tickets, $1.

### WINTER GARDEN.

The Committee of the
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND
most gratefully announce that through the generous cooperation of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
who has tendered his services, and through the kindness of
Mr. STUART,
who has given the use of the Theatre; Company, and all appliances, free of charge,
A GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
will be given at the
WINTER GARDEN,
MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 12½ o'clock P. M.,
for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Masons, in which Mr. BOOTH will appear in his great role of
THE STRANGER.
Mrs. Haller..........Miss IDA VERNON
And a powerful cast.
Tickets to all parts of the house $1. Can be obtained at all the principal hotels and music-stores and of any member of this Committee.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jas. R. Elsey, | Jas. G. Sweeny, | Edgar Odell, |
| E. P. Quintard, | L. Valentine, | Dr. J. F. Basora, |
| H. Sharp, | W. H. Norton, | Geo. S. Miller, |
| John B. Jackson, | Sam'l Lawrence, | Jose R. Ferrer, |
| W. H. Nash, | Geo. W. Anderson, | Geo. F. Dubnar, |
| S. W. Smith, | | U. S. W. Van Kirk, |
| W. W. Paddon, | E. B. Valentine, | |
| Chas. Goldstein, | F. R. Stuart. | |

THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR AND THE LORD OF RAVENSWOOD, in the grand Scottish drama, at the Olympic Theatre, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON.

### LAUGHING GAS.

Dr. COLTON will have the pleasure to give a lecture, with A GRAND EXHIBITION of the NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS for ladies only, at the Cooper Institute, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 22. Admission free: no boys admitted.
Doors open at 1¾; to commence at 2¼ o'clock.

### THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 955 BROADWAY.

### THE FIFTH EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES

is now open at the
STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.
ADMISSION FREE.

### CARL WOLFSOHN'S

FOURTH BEETHOVEN MATINEE,
at STEINWAY'S ROOMS, TO-DAY, at 3 o'clock, and at PACKER INSTITUTE, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock.
Single tickets, $1. For the remaining matinees (7) $5. For sale at the music stores and at Stein

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. BAND—Fourth Concert on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at Seventh Regiment Armory. Tickets to be had from members of the Regiment, or from C. S. GRAFULLA, No. 1 Stanton-st.

CENDRILLON AND BLACK CROOK French ballet dancers pictures, colored exactly as they appear, 35 cents each; three for $1; 50 different kinds; sent by mail. W. C. WEMYSS, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

## INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

### PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY

AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.
A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.
Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.
For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

### LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 61 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

### MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

### GARDNER INSTITUTE.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

### MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

A. A. FAVARGER WILL BEGIN AN afternoon class as soon as 40 pupils have subscribed. $30 a term of 20 lessons, without reduction, at every successive term, as heretofore. No private lessons. No. 9 University-place. Post office Box No. 6,128.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES—Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3. GEO. C. SMITH.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR GIRLS, No. 68 West 36th-st.; for boys, No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., address Miss M. M. COE, No. 68 West 36th-st. A few boarders taken.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY—ONE and a half miles south of West Point. The next term commences Jan. 7. For circulars address
G. H. CARSWELL, Highland Falls, N. Y.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

## TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, BY A NEW-York City family a lady to teach French and music; salary $750 to $1,000; personal application required. Gentlemen for boarding-school near City; English and mathematics. Also one for same branches on the Hudson. Principal for a Western Academy, and one for New-York Academy. Also other teachers wanted. All who seek positions should have American School Institute's application form.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

A LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE IN teaching, competent to instruct in the English branches, French, and the rudiments of Latin, wishes a position as resident or visiting Governess in the City or vicinity. Address INSTRUCTION, Station L., New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies, and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family, or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

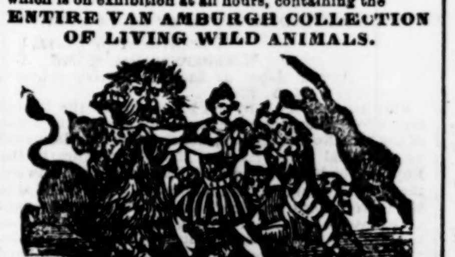
WANTED—A TEACHER OF COMMON ENGlish, male or female, to teach 12 boys of 7, every morning, from 9 to 11 o'clock; salary $7 per week. Write to PRINCIPAL, Station F, indicating age of applicant.

WANTED—AFTER CHRISTMAS, A THOROUGH teacher of music and Latin in a Church school. Address with references, Box No. 20, Cromwell, Conn.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
FOR ONLY 30 CENTS
A MUSEUM FILLED WITH WONDERS.
A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 528 lbs.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Historical Relics, and over 250,000 other Curiosities. To which has just been added the most
REMARKABLE LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENON
ever exhibited in this country—
A LEOPARD CHILD
from the wilds of Africa—possessing far more extraordinary traits than the famous "WHAT IS IT?"
AN EXTENSIVE MENAGERIE,
which is on exhibition at all hours, containing the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.



To which has just been added
A LIVING GIRAFFE, OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
the only one on this continent.
PERFORMANCES EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA,
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, EDUCATED MULES, TRICK PONIES, MONKEYS, &c.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION-KING,
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
EVENING AT 7½.
THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE IN THE ARENA.
Spectacular Extravaganza of
KABRI, OR THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER,
AFTERNOON AT 2,
The laughable piece of
DYING FOR LOVE,
and the extravaganza of
KABRI; OR, THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER.
Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

### HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,

DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway.
EXTRA PERFORMANCE—TUESDAY, Dec. 25, CHRISTMAS DAY, AT 2 P. M.
Doors open at 1½ o'clock. Children half-price.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8,
M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST,
who will introduce, among other Wonders and Miracles,
THE HEAD IN THE AIR.
Mr. A. SEDGWICK will perform on the English concertina. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale in advance at the Hall from 10 till 4 o'clock. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Doors open at 1½. The Chickering Piano is used at these performances. MULTUM IN PARVO very soon.

FIFTY CENTS ADMISSION; CHILDREN 25 CENTS—All parts of the Olympic Theatre TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Grand family matinee.

### THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONCERT OF HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH,

By the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
will be given on
CHRISTMAS EVENING, DEC. 25, 1866,
at
STEINWAY HALL, FOURTEENTH-ST.
The Harmonic Society will be assisted on this occasion by
THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA, STEINWAY'S ORGAN, and the following artists:
Soprano..........Miss MARIA BRAINERD
Alto..........Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS
Tenor..........Mr. GEO. SIMPSON
Bass..........Mr. J. R. THOMAS
Organist..........Mr. S. P. WARREN
under the direction of
Mr. F. L. RITTER.
Tickets One Dollar. For sale at the principal music-stores and hotels; at the Piano Warerooms of Messrs. T. S. Berry & Co., No. 593 Broadway; Decker & Co., No. 419 Broome-st., and at the stationery-store of Mr. J. Leach, No. 86 Nassau-st.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

### JEROME PARK SKATING POND.

The members of the JOCKEY CLUB, with their families, are invited to assist at the opening of our Skating Pond at Jerome Park on CHRISTMAS DAY, provided there is skating. A special train is provided to leave the Harlem depot at 11:15 A. M., and return at 4 P. M.
N. B. Pic-nic baskets will be in order.
AUGUST BELMONT,
President A. J. C.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.—GRAND MATINEE,

SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at one.
BLACK CROOK and GRAND BALLET.
Admission to all parts of the house
ONE DOLLAR.
Doors open at 12; commences at 1.

### RESERVED SEATS

For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.
H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

### MME. MONTANIA'S

SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

CHARITY BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT of the seven industrial schools of the HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, at the chapel of the Home, No. 29 East 29th-st., THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 20 and 21, day and evening.

## MEDICAL.

### TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st. between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........W. STUART.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
FRIDAY EVENING, 21, at 8,
only night of Bellini's charming and popular opera,
LA SONNAMBULA,
LA SONNAMBULA,
with a most superb and complete cast, including the highly successful young prima donna,
Miss AMELIA M. HAUCK,
Miss FANNY STOCKTON,
Signor BARAGLI,
Signor ANTONUCCI.
Conductor..........Signor TORRIANI
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 22, at 1,
GRAND FAUST MATINEE,
OPERA MATINEE,
OPERA MATINEE,
when will be produced Gounod's celebrated opera,
FAUST, FAUST,
with its incomparably great cast, including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI.
Mme. FLEURY, MULLER, &c.
Admission to the Opera Matinee
ONE DOLLAR ONLY
to all parts of the house. No reserved seats.
Tickets can now be had at the usual places.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 24, AT 8,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE OPERA
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
SATURDAY EVENING, 22d,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in
TWO
of his great characters, as
RUY BLAS,
in Victor Hugo's drama of that title, and as
PETRUCHIO,
in Shakespeare's charming comedy of
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
SEATS MAY NOW BE SECURED.
MONDAY, 21ST,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
for the benefit of
THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.
THE STRANGER.
SPECIAL.
Mr. Stuart has pleasure in stating in reply to the many letters received from parties visiting the City from the country on Christmas, that on
WEDNESDAY, 26th,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
RICHELIEU,
at
A GRAND MATINEE
for this occasion only.
The play will be presented with a powerful cast and with all its splendor of scenery, costumes and appointments.

### BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. STUART has pleasure in announcing that on
THIS FRIDAY, the 21st,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear at this Theatre in
TWO
of his great characters, as
RUY BLAS,
and as
PETRUCHIO,
in Shakespeare's charming comedy of
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
*THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.*
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 21, 1866,
ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND PERFORMANCE
OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion it will be presented with
NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, &c., &c.
SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
GRAND DAY-PERFORMANCE.
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON,
Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Matinee at 1.

### NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
Scenic Artist..........Griffith Morgan.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE
OF
CENDRILLON,
now being produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
INTRICATE MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
by Messrs. J. Denham and Geo. Roundy.
New and appropriate music, composed and arranged by Henry Tissington.
Elegant properties by J. Lundy and E. Yeamans.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
under the direction of
SIGNOR A. GROSSI,
AND A
POWERFUL CAST.
THE FIVE SENSES,
THE MARCH OF CUPID,
THE GROTTO OF GLOW-WORMS,
THE DIAMONDTURES,
THE FAIR KINGDOM,
For synopsis of scenery and incidents, see bills of the day.
GRAND "CENDRILLON" MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 1 o'clock.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE,
TUESDAY, Dec. 2 , at 1 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

### NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEE ON SATURDAY,
commencing at 2½ o'clock.
NEW FEATURES
AND INCREASED ATTRACTIONS!
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
THE PEERLESS EQUESTRIENNE,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
THE AUSTRALIAN FAMILY,
MR. JAMES E. COOKE,
ROBERT STICKNEY,
and the entire strength of the
MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE,
in a brilliant and diversified array of
SUPERB ARENIC SCENES.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 24, MATINEES will be given EVERY DAY until further notice.
THREE PERFORMANCES ON CHRISTMAS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—TO-MORROW (SATurday) AFTERNOON, ladies' and children's matinee—MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.

### FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. C. K. FOX.
MR. W. H. WHALLEY
Has kindly volunteered, and with
Miss FANNY HERRING and Mr. G. L. FOX,
Will appear, supported by THE COMPANY.
THE VETERAN; OR, 102.
WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.
THE MAGIC BARREL.
THE MAN OF ALL WORK

### CLINTON HALL,

ASTOR-PLACE, BROADWAY.
VALENTINE VOUSDEN,
the great Polynational Mimic, from the Rotunda, Dublin, and London, has the honor of announcing his first appearance in America, in his original entertainment,
THE UNITY OF NATIONS,
THIS FRIDAY, and every evening at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2.

### KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 BROADWAY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MOST | O | Popularly known as | O | CHIP OF THE |
| NOVEL | N | the standard troupe of | N | OLD BLOCK |
| BILL | L | this City. The elegant | L | HOTEL |
| YET, | Y | hall is nightly filled | Y | D'AFRIQUE |
| MUSIC | L | with fashionable ad- | L | SCHMITT |
| AND | E | mirers. Their talented | E | MIT A Y. |
| MIRTH | O | company enables them | O | SHE LOOKS |
| NIGHTLY | N | to produce a succession | N | SO SWEET. |
| | | of novelties hitherto unattempted. | | |

### BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

Fifth-Avenue Opera House, Adjoining Fifth-Av. Hotel.
THE MAN IN BLACK!
TWO POMPEYS, MANLY ART, NEW TABLEAUX,
GREAT EXPECTATIONS. The Great QUARTETTE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2½ P. M.
ALSO ON CHRISTMAS-DAY.

### GRAND FAIR

AND
FESTIVAL, WITH PROMENADE CONCERT,
EVERY EVENING till Dec. 22,
in the spacious hall of
ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.
Entrances on 28th and 29th sts., between Lexington and 3d avs.
Music furnished by the celebrated orchestra of Theodore Thomas.
Dramatic performances every evening by several amateur companies.
Twenty tables attended by 150 ladies. Excellently furnished refreshment saloon. Unusually large and splendid array of articles precious, useful and ornamental, especially suitable for the holidays.
Variety of amusements especially for children between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M.
Doors open from 3 till 10½ P. M.
CHILDREN NOT ADMITTED AFTER 6 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents.
Proceeds to aid in paying for the nearly completed enlargement, heating by steam and decorating of the Church.
The Messrs. Steinway & Sons have kindly lent one of their celebrated grand pianos.

### REMEMBER THE ORPHANS OF OUR COUNTRY'S BRAVE DEFENDERS.

The Fair of the Home for the children of our soldiers and sailors is now open at the Union General Rooms, corner of Broadway and 23d-st.
The children of the Institution will be present every evening during the week, and also on Christmas Eve, when a Christmas tree will be raised for their benefit.
Miller's Bronze Portraits of LINCOLN and GRANT on exhibition and for sale. Admission 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.—SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBItion of the very superior collection of
FRENCH PAINTINGS,
contributed by prominent artists of the modern French school, including choice works by Gustave Doré, Diaz, Ziem, Baron, Escosura, Fauvelet, Theo Frère, Fichel, Carl Girardet, Lenfant de Metz, Jules Héreau, Lefèvre, Lambinet, Martinus, Jules Noel, Pasini, Plassan, Patrois, Roybet, Troyon, Tissot, Veron, Vollon, and several others of equal merit.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Fine Art Gallery, No. 625 Broadway.
A. CADART,
President of the French Etching Club.

WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE.—"THE WASHINGTON TWINS," born alive, having two heads, four arms, and but one body and one pair of legs; also, the head and right arm of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family; together with the magnificent collection of objects in Physiology, Anatomy, Pathology and Natural History—all of which are illustrated daily by lectures and Microscopic Views at the New-York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 Broadway. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—TO-MORROW (SATurday) AFTERNOON, the last matinee of the MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD. 50 cents admission; Children 25 cents.

## DANCING

### C. H. RIVERS'

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

### A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

### F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

SAWYER'S ROOMS, FULTON-AVENUE,
Corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.
For days, &c., call or send for a circular.

# MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

## Correspondence Between the Government and Gen. Santa Anna.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The President of the United States to-day sent a large mass of documents to the House of Representatives, in reply to a resolution of that body. Among them is the letter of Gen. SANTA ANNA, addressed to the President, dated at St. Thomas, Dec. 22, 1865, in which he states that on the 19th of October he commissioned Mr. LYSANDER LORMADA to place in the President's hands a communication, sanctioned by his signature, setting forth his intentions in respect to Mexico, and soliciting some aid from him as a basis on which to commence the work of redeeming his country from the yoke which oppressed it. He concludes his letter as follows:

"I speak to your Excellency in the name of unhappy Mexico, pledging solemnly her national honor for the fulfillment of the engagements which may take place in consequence of the aid with which your Excellency's Government may favor me. Mr. MASUERA will explain to you confidentially the class of resources I ask for, and all that he may bargain for with you, in accordance with the contents of this communication and of the instructions I have placed in his hands, will be recognized and approved by me in the name of the Mexican Republic."

In another letter, dated St. Thomas, December last, he informs the President he had commissioned Col. MAZUERA with more ample powers, that he might place in the President's hands a document referring to the resolution he (SANTA ANNA) had formed to deliver Mexico from foreign domination. He concludes by saying: "Under the protection of the Almighty, and that it may receive from the United States, I think that very shortly the flag of the Republic will be hoisted in all the cities and villages of my beloved country. She will never forget, in the day of triumph, all she will owe to her glorious sister, and will return with measure the benefits which may be dispensed to her."

Next follows a letter from SANTA ANNA to Secretary SEWARD, dated Elizabethport, May 21, 1866, stating his arrival in the United States, thus accomplishing one of his most constant desires, and stating that it was very pleasant to him to fulfill the first of his duties by presenting, in his character of Mexican citizen, the homage of his profound respect to the Government of this great and happy nation, and the expression of his particular sympathy toward the Secretary in person, and through him to the President of the Republic.

He says he has commissioned his friends Don ABRAHAM BAIZ and Col. Don MAZUERA, to present this letter, in which he avows "the object of my coming is to place myself in the way of discharging my duty as a Mexican General, to fight against the foreign and despotic Government which at this day rules over the capital of my country, and to reinstate in that place the Constitutional Republican Government, by offering for this purpose my services to that eminent patriot Señor JUAREZ, who is now at its head, and by placing myself under his orders."

### SENOR MAZUERA TO MR. FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, —— 26, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Yesterday afternoon we gave Mr. CHEW the letter from Gen. SANTA ANNA to Mr. SEWARD, and as to-day we have been absent from the hotel, we don't know whether Mr. CHEW has come to let us know when he should present it to Mr. SEWARD. If there is no objection, pray be pleased to let us know what has been your father's decision.

Your very obedient Servant,
Señor DARIO MAZUERA.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD, Esq.

[Memorandum.]

The Secretary reserves himself in regard to the communication of Gen. SANTA ANNA. He recognizes, however, the personal kindness of the General. After a time Mr. SEWARD may recur to the subject.

[Memorandum.]

Col. MAZUERA was informed by me verbally of the foregoing, and he replied that he would have been glad to pay a visit of courtesy to the President and the Secretary of State. R. S. CHEW.

MAY 26, 1866.

### SENOR DE SANTA ANNA TO MR. SEWARD.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

*His Excellency, Hon. Wm. H. Seward:*

Will please receive Capt. H. S. ETTINGE as a special envoy on most important business, of mutual interest to the two Republics, the United States and Mexico. Capt. H. S. ETTINGE is credited with full power to act as if I were present, and I hereby confirm all treaties by him for myself. I trust that the Honorable Secretary of State will discover in the proposals of my envoy cause of great interest and advantage to the United States, and trusting that they may meet with favorable attention. I ask for my envoy and the propositions from myself through him the heartiest protection. With sentiments of my most distinguished regard, I am faithfully yours, fraternally,

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

June 30, 1866.

Let Capt. ETTINGE be informed that the Executive of the Government hold intercourse affecting the international relations of the United States and Mexico only with the accredited representative of Mexico.

WM. H. SEWARD.

### SENOR DE SANTA ANNA TO MR. SEWARD.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1866.

*His Excellency, Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:*

DEAR SIR: The political crisis in Mexico has arrived at a climax and I can no longer remain inactive and now endeavor to contribute toward the salvation of my country. While JUAREZ, ORTEGA, and the chiefs of various bands are disputing among themselves the right to govern, my unfortunate country is rapidly declining and from advices lately received it is certain that MAXIMILIAN is contemplating leaving Mexico, in which event the country will most assuredly be plunged into anarchy more terrible than has yet been experienced. From this destiny I wish to save my country and assist in the expulsion of the last foreign bayonet, and more than all I am desirous of securing to Mexico peace, and to protect my countrymen as well as foreigners, and give them an opportunity to select the men by whom they wish to be governed.

Your Excellency while at St. Thomas encouraged me in my enterprise, and I again repeat that the moment has arrived when it is necessary to act, and all I now require is your support. To this end I have charged Mr. J. A. LAKE, of this city, to hand you this letter, he being a confidential medium through whom to convey my ideas to you and give you all necessary explanations, and who will have full power and authority from me, duly executed, to negotiate and transact any and all business relative to this matter. Upon you assistance I rely in this undertaking, where the interests of a sister Republic are at stake, and when the time has arrived to strike the decisive blow for the expulsion of foreign intruders and the tyrannical domination of France. Should we now succeed in our endeavors, and once more see Mexico free and my countrymen reinstate me in the highest position within their gift, it would afford me the greatest pleasure to reciprocate all your kindness and show my gratitude to your Government with a liberal hand. Should your Excellency desire a personal interview with me I shall be willing to undertake the journey, preserving, of course, all possible privacy during the same.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

### MR. SEWARD TO SENOR DE SANTA ANNA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1866.

The Secretary of State has had the honor to receive from Gen. DE SANTA ANNA, formerly President of Mexico, a communication, in which he states that he wishes to visit Washington, and that he would be pleased to know if he will be received as a private gentleman by the Secretary of State. The distinguished gentleman is hereby informed that insomuch that his attitude toward the Republican Government of Mexico, with which the United States maintain diplomatic intercourse is pronounced by the President of Mexico to be unfriendly toward the Government of the Republic, a reception of the General in any character at the present time by the Secretary of State would be incompatible with the settled practice and habits of the Executive.

Department of the United States,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Don ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, New-York.

### DON ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, JR., TO MR. SEWARD.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

*Hon. Wm. H. Seward:*

MY DEAR SIR: I am the nephew of SANTA ANNA, the Mexican General, and, as his only relative now near him, am bound in all duty and conscience to see that he suffers no harm from designing persons. I have sufficient grounds to make me believe that the General is not faithfully served, and that, in consequence of trusting to representations urged upon him, he may lose not only his reputation and his fortune, but even more—his life—in a mistaken enterprise. I am, therefore, driven to take this liberty of addressing myself to you, and I beg you, not as Minister of State, but upon your generous instincts as a man, ready to aid a fellow-man, to tell me, if it may be done without detriment to the public interests, whether the United States Government is treating with my uncle, the General, in reference to Mexico. The General believes, and is acting under the belief, that such a treaty exists between himself and the Government, but I do not believe that he in person has ever met an accredited agent of the Government, and therefore it is that I pray you for such an answer to this, my respectful inquiry, as may enable me to disabuse his mind and save him from dangers to which his present ill-advised course must expose him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, JR.

I have requested an American gentleman to write this letter at my dictation, because of my not being familiar with the language, and I add this note that a letter addressed to Mr. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, Jr., at New-York Post-office, will reach me.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, JR.

### MR. SEWARD TO DON ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, JR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1866.

*To Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Jr., New-York:*

SIR: I received your letter of yesterday, representing yourself to be the nephew of Gen. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, formerly President of the Mexican Republic; that you have reason to believe that the Governor is not faithfully served, but that owing to improper influences he may lose his reputation, his fortune and even his life in a mistaken enterprise. You then ask me if this Government is treating with the General upon the subject of Mexico?

In reply, I have to inform you that this Government has not recognized any other Mexican authority, or held correspondence or entered into negotiations, with any other than that of President Don BENITO JUAREZ. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

### MR. SEWARD TO MR. COURTNEY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1866.

*To Samuel G. Courtney, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.*

SIR: I inclose the original of a letter addressed to me by a person signing himself "ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA," and, as you will see, claiming to be a nephew of the General of that name. My reply to the same is also inclosed. It is desired that you should ascertain whether or not there is such a person as the writer of the letter. If there should be, the answer may be posted. If there should not be any such person I will thank you to return the letter and the reply to this Department.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

### MR. SEWARD TO SENOR DE SANTA ANNA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1866.

*To Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, New-Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.*

SIR: I am directed by the President of the United States to acknowledge the receipt by him of the letter of the 30th November last, which letter you described as unofficial and private. The letter concerns the Republic of Mexico, and affects the relations between that Republic and the United States. The practice of the Government requires that executive correspondence, involving foreign affairs, shall be conducted on behalf of the Government in the customary diplomatic manner, by recognized and responsible official agents, and that it shall be always registered and recorded for national information and use. It is usually the practice of the Government to hold correspondence in regard to the affairs of a friendly foreign republic exclusively with the Government of that Republic, which is recognized by the United States, and never with persons whom such foreign Government pronounces to be hostile. Under these circumstances, you will perceive that the correspondence which you have opened cannot be continued.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

## Correspondence Connected with Gen. Ortega's Arrest.

The following are the documents connected with Gen. ORTEGA's case. Secretary STANTON, under date of Dec. 8, 1866, inclosed to Secretary SEWARD a copy of the report received from Gen. GRANT, transmitting a lengthy and a stern protest of J. G. ORTEGA against his arrest. The latter says he came under the protection of the United States flag because he journeyed in the waters of that nation, and on a steamer that raised on high the starry pavilion. I come in, he says, under the safeguard and guarantees which the laws and Constitution of that Republic grant to all strangers who tread their soil. He further claims that he is the Constitutional President of Mexico, which he had justly obtained by a precept of the fundamental law of the country, and also by the spontaneous and free vote of the people's indorsement:

### GEN. SHERIDAN TO GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Nov. 30, 1866.

[Respectfully forwarded for the information of the General-in-Chief.]

On or about the 2[illegible]th day of June, 1866, the City of Matamoras was surrendered by the Imperialists to the forces of the Liberal Government of Mexico, and soon thereafter the City of Monterey, and all of Eastern and Northern Mexico. In process of time the Imperial forces were driven to the valley of Mexico and a line connecting the territory of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and it became reasonable to suppose that the Imperial Government would be driven out of the country. The acknowledged head of the Liberal Government of Mexico, during all these important events, was President JUAREZ, and it is well known that Gen. ORTEGA fled his country, and took no part in bringing about these events; but, on the contrary, he, while in a foreign country, did as much as he could to counteract them by creating political divisions, and by the publication of real or pretended rights as Constitutional President of Mexico.

So far as this went, it did not interfere with my command, and there was no violation of our neutrality laws. But this did not satisfy Gen. ORTEGA or his schemers, but an appeal to arms must be made to enforce his claims. and combinations were formed in New-York and Brownsville, within the United States, for an armed assertion of his claims, at the expense of a violation of our neutrality laws.

To counteract these machinations, and to prevent our neutrality laws, from being violated, my letter of Oct. 23 to Gen. SEDGWICK was written, and a copy of it placed in the hands of Gen. ORTEGA, in the City of New-Orleans.

Not heeding this, but under the belief that we gave directions in our country for buncombe, Gen. ORTEGA was about to cross the line of our frontier, and was arrested on the same principle that the Fenians were arrested in attempting to violate our laws by the invasion of Canada.

Since the termination of the rebellion the people of the United States have suffered in trade from the disturbed condition of affairs on the Rio Grande line about $12,000,000 yearly. First by Imperialism, then by the hostility of foreign merchants in Matamoras, who set up such men as CANALES and ORTEGA, supporting them, and reimbursing themselves by passing goods out from the city free, or nearly free of duty.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen.

### GEN. GRANT'S INDORSEMENT.

[Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War.]

I concur in the views expressed by Gen. SHERIDAN in his indorsement hereon.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General,
Headquarters U. S. A.

### MAJOR-GEN. SHERIDAN TO BREVET MAJOR-GEN. RAWLINS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 11, 1866.

*Brevet Major-Gen. Rawlins, Chief of Staff, Washington:*

DEAR GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of my recent trip to the Rio Grande frontier: I arrived at Brownsville at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant, and found that on the 24th of Nov. Gen. SEDGWICK, commanding the sub-district of the Rio Grande, had demanded and received the surrender of the City of Matamoras from CANALES, who arbitrarily held possession of the city against the legitimate authority of his Government. That on the 30th ultimo, the few United States troops (about fifty) holding the city, had been withdrawn in obedience to instructions sent by me disapproving the act of occupation, or any action arising from it. The motives which influenced Brevet Brig.-Gen. SEDGWICK in this act are unknown to me, but the alleged one of protecting American citizens and their property, was a violation of a decision made by the Honorable Secretary of State on this subject, which decision is on file in this office. The case presents itself to my mind in this way: After the surrender of Matamoras to Gen. CARAVAJAL the merchants of Matamoras, most of them foreign born and some claiming American citizenship, but ultra Maximilian adherents and blockade runners, during the rebellion, induced CANALES, a noted character, to pronounce against the authority of the Liberal Government. They had two objects. In the first place, to help the Imperial cause by creating as much dissension as possible among the Liberal leaders; secondly, that they might pass out goods from the city free of duty, or nearly so. This worked well for a time for them and goods said to amount to a large sum of money so moved out. This condition of affairs continued until ESCOBEDO, in command of the Liberal forces, advanced troops against Matamoras for its recapture. Pending this event ORTEGA was sent for, and as CANALES was an usurper it was necessary to support him by a more noted character like ORTEGA. But ORTEGA having been arrested at Brazos Santiago and ESCOBEDO having laid seige to the city, these merchants were obliged to change their plans. They then proposed that CANALES should surrender the city to ESCOBEDO, if the latter would agree to pay them the money given, or said to have been given to CANALES, the amount being some $600,000. This ESCOBEDO refused, and, fearing that they would lose their claim, and perhaps their property, if the city was taken, they brought their influence to bear on Brevet Brig.-Gen. SEDGWICK. This is the point of the whole affair. The occupation of the city was a mere matter of form, and had the consent of Gen. ESCOBEDO, who made no objections, and since the city passed into his hands has called on Gen. SEDGWICK, in the most friendly manner, and asked me to forgive his action.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General United States Army.

Indorsements on the above respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War for his information.

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Br[illegible]ral and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTE[illegible] Dec. 13, 1866.

In absence of Gen. GRANT this copy is respectfully transmitted to the Honorable the Secretary of State for his information.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 18, 1866.

# FIRES.

## Destructive Fire in Broadway—Aggregate Loss About $90,000.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 338 Broadway, occupied by H. ROTHSTEIN, dealer in hats and caps. The flames spread with considerable rapidity, but were confined to the upper floors, the third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors and roof being greatly damaged by fire and water. The entire lower portion of the premises was flooded with water, causing great damage to stocks and building.

The first floor and basement are occupied by HAMPHILL, HAMLIN & Co., dealers in carpets and oil cloths, who sustained a loss of $10,000 on stock by water. They are insured for $10,000, in the Active Insurance Company, $5,000 in the Home, $5,000 in the International, and $5,000 in the Hoffman Insurance Companies.

The second and fifth floors were occupied by LOUIS SCHIELE & Co., importers of wooven corsets. The stock stored on the fifth floor was entirely destroyed by fire, and that on the second considerably damaged by water. The firm estimate their loss at $30,000, upon which they have an insurance of $105,500.

The loss of HARRIS ROTHSTEIN, who occupied a portion of the third floor and the whole of the sixth floor, is estimated at $15,000, insured for $18,000 in the Albany City, Norwich, International of Buffalo, Hope of Providence, Stuyvesant, Exchange and Lenox Insurance Companies of this City.

The other portion of the third floor was occupied by ROTHSTEIN & BROOKS, hat manufacturers, whose loss is estimated at $6,000, covered by insurance.

The fourth floor was occupied by MORRIS JACOBSON, cloak and mantilla manufacturer, whose loss is roughly estimated at $10,000, partially covered by insurance.

The building is owned by T. F. SPERRY, and is damaged by fire and water to the extent of $10,000, partially covered by insurance.

No. 340 Broadway, occupied on the lower floors by GEO. BLISS & CO., dry goods dealers and importers, was somewhat damaged by water. BLISS & Co. sustained a loss on stock of about $2,500, which is fully covered by an insurance of $750,000 in sixty companies.

## Fire in Elizabeth-street.

A few minutes after 7 o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from the basement of the tenement building, situate in rear of No. 79 Elizabeth-street, and occupied by C. SCHURIKESH, vest maker. The flames were soon extinguished, causing a loss to SCHURIKESH of $1,500. CHARLES W. CAHN, tailor, occupying the first floor, sustained a loss of $500; not insured. The building belongs to JOHN P. WOODCOCK, and is damaged to the extent of $500. The origin of the fire is at present unknown, but it is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

## The Thirty-first-street Tenement House Fire—Both the Accused Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

Coroner GOVER concluded the proceedings in the case of the deaths of the Sanford family and Mrs. WEBB, yesterday, by making the necessary examination of the accused—JOHN KANE and GEORGE A. SHEAHAN—who stand charged with having set the premises on fire. After due deliberation and consultation with District-Attorney HALL, the Coroner concluded to hold SHEAHAN as a principal, refusing bail in his case, and committed the prisoner to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. KANE was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear before the Grand Jury on a charge of being an accessory to the crime. SHEAHAN is 24 years of age and a native of Ireland, KANE is 23, and also a native of Ireland. Both gave their residence as No. 159 East Thirty-first-street.

## The Compton House Disaster—Conclusion of the Inquest.

Coroner GAMBLE concluded the inquest in the Compton House case yesterday afternoon at Bellevue Hospital. No other witnesses were obtained, so the case was given to the Jury by the Coroner, who briefly reviewed the evidence already obtained for their guidance, when they rendered a verdict of accidental death, not having been able to determine positively how the flames, which caused the disaster, originated, as the only persons who could possibly throw any light upon the subject—the fireman and cook—were dead. The bodies of all the deceased persons—WM. COMPTON, the proprietor; OLIVER MILLER, boarder; KATE FLANNAGAN, cook, and JOHN BLAKE, fireman—have been interred by direction of the Coroner.

# THE ALLEGED WHISKY FRAUDS.

## Decision in the Burning-Fluid Case—The Case of Devlin, Tilton and Levan.

Commissioner NEWTON yesterday morning, at 10:30, gave his decision in the burning fluid case entitled the United States *vs.* Rowe, Angus, Boehm and Schwabins. His office in Brooklyn was filled with interested parties. The decision was as follows: "I have carefully examined the great mass of the testimony that has been given me, and after giving it due consideration, I have concluded to reduce my decision to three special findings, viz.: First, that the article produced by the defendants in their distillery is not the article known to the law as burning fluid; Second, that said article, so produced, was not and cannot be produced by distillation, but was produced by commingling a small per cent. of turpentine with highwines; Third, that said defendants produced distilled spirits within the meaning of the Internal Revenue law, without paying special tax as distillers thereon, and removed the same to a place other than a bonded warehouse, without paying the tax thereon in accordance with the law. I must, therefore, in accordance with these findings, hold the defendants to await the action of the Grand Jury.

District Attorney TRACY then moved that the bail of the defendants be increased, to which the Commissioner replied—The bail in this case at the time it was taken was understood on the part of the defence, and also of the Government, that it should be nominal, as it were, to await the examination. I do not state the amount of bail that I otherwise would have exacted in a case of like character; aside from that the surety in the case is one who, it has turned out since the examination, has shown himself at least an interested party to an extent that would not warrant me in consenting that he should become the sole and only surety. Therefore, under the circumstances, I will fix the bail of the parties at $20,000 each, and will hear any application that they see fit to make for a reduction of the same, or a future application on the part of the Government to increase it.

Mr. DITTENHOEFFER subsequently appealed from the decision as to the increased bail, and said he would issue a writ of *certiorari.*

The examination in the case of the United States *vs.* DEVLIN, TILTON & LEVAN was then taken up.

Inspector COCHEU, on being recalled, compared and read from check-books found in the plaintiffs' shop; the returns comparing with same were put in evidence.

*John H. McCormack sworn*—This paper is the return of the distillers and inspectors from May 1 to August 31; have only one return in my office of liquor manufactured subsequent to September 1 inspected by Tilton; William Murray made the return $458 54.

*Charles Tappan* recalled—Am Clerk in the Third Collection District; this paper (referring to paper) is a list of distillers in New-York; Wm. Murray is not on the list. (Witness shown another paper.) This paper refers to the amount of liquor returned.

*Inspector Cocheu* recalled—Testified that on Sept. 24 he reported the distillery of Mr. Murray, in Franklin-avenue, for not manufacturing in compliance with the law, and recommended its seizure; understood his place was seized Sept. 27; two days after it continued to work; on Oct. 3 I visited it again, and found three barrels and one puncheon of whisky; the place was seized eight or ten days ago; reported, Oct. 3, Patrick Connor, in Vanderbilt, near Flushing-avenue, for seizure; found two stills running, with a capacity of 150 gallons each.

*Mr. McCormack* recalled—Testified that Mr. Murray made application, on Oct. 2, for a license to distil spirits; Jas. Howard was never a licensed distiller; Ed. Brady made an application as a distiller in September.

*Mr. Tappan,* recalled, testified that he knew S. W. Waldron; that he stopped at the Collector's office some ten days; he had been a Provost-Marshal; done a little writing for the Collector.

*G. P. Glass* sworn: Commenced to distil in 1836; a copper still holding one hundred gallons of beer would give twelve gallons of spirits; a small still would run a charge with fire in one hour; a larger still would take a longer time; a 100-gallon still could yield 150 gallons of spirits per day.

*Cross-examined*—The quantity run per day depends upon the fire and the quality of material.

The Court then adjourned to Dec. 27, at 10 A. M.

### MR. JOHN DEVLIN AGAIN ARRESTED.

A writ was issued yesterday by the United States Circuit Court to hold the body of JOHN DEVLIN, said to be concerned in the alleged whisky frauds, on a plea of trespass, and also on account of a certain bill of the United States against him for $400,000, due by him in liquidation of penalties incurred for violations of the Internal Revenue Law. Mr. DEVLIN was taken before Judge BENEDICT, in Brooklyn, and held to answer, in default of giving $200,000 bail.

# BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

## The New Barge and Revenue Office—Removal of Sheds on the Battery.

This Board met yesterday at 2 P. M., Mr. BRICE in the chair.

A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to order the Third-avenue Railroad Company to reduce their track at Seventy-fourth-street to the grade of the street.

The Street Commissioner was also directed to remove all the sheds erected on the Battery.

The Committee to whom was referred the Mayor's veto of the resolutions granting a site for a United States barge and revenue office on the Battery, reported a series of resolutions granting the land under the conditions suggested by the Mayor.

The report and resolutions were adopted and the Board adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

# THE MASSEY HOMICIDE.

## Conclusion of the Inquest by Coroner Gamble—No Decisive Result—The Jury Recommend that the Mayor Offer a Reward for the Detection of the Murderers.

Yesterday morning, pursuant to previous adjournment, Coroner GAMBLE resumed his investigation in the case of Dr. WM. R. MASSEY, at Bellevue Hospital. Dr. MASSEY was assaulted by two unknown men in Thirty-third-street, near Lexington-avenue, on the evening of the 4th inst., and died of his injuries about a week after. At the previous examination, no positive evidence was elicited leading to the detection of the assailants, beyond a faint description of them by SUSAN F. TURNER, of No. 55 East Thirty-first-street. Yesterday three additional witnesses were examined, who were supposed to have guilty knowledge of the affair.

*George Carr,* of No. 339 East Thirty-third-street, a carman, testified that the first he heard of the assault upon deceased was after supper, about 6 o'clock, when he met Geo. Reynolds and Edward Doyle in Third-avenue, when they saw a man carried into the drug-store; they went over to see what the matter was, but were driven away by a policeman, and then went to a lager-beer saloon near Thirty-first-street; had no conversation with his friends about the assault.

*George Reynolds,* of No. 140 East Twenty-sixth-street corroborated Carr's testimony, stating that he had seen deceased in the drug-store; had read the description given of the assailant, but could not recognize any of the residents of the Ward as agreeing to it; had missed none of the young men about the neighborhood; he did not know of any one who would be likely to know anything about the affair.

*Edward Doyle,* of No. 621 Sixth-avenue, deposed that when he went to the drug-store several reports were in circulation; one man said deceased had been stabbed; another that his throat was cut; he had not missed any of the young men about the neighborhood; he never had any conversation with any one in relation to the assault; if he knew anything of the affair he would freely tell.

*Roundsman Geo. Burns,* of the Twenty-first Precinct, testified to finding the deceased in an insensible condition, and to his having the unfortunate gentleman properly cared for.

This closing the evidence in the case, the Jury, after a brief deliberation, rendered the following verdict: "That the said WILLIAM R. MASSEY came to his death by injuries received at the hands of two or more unknown men on the night of the 4th day of December, 1866. We further recommend that the Mayor be requested to offer a suitable reward for the apprehension and conviction of said unknown assailants, in order that justice may be done."

There being no evidence against either CARR, REYNOLDS or DOYLE, they were permitted to depart. It was understood during the progress of the inquest that Capt. WILSON is in possession of considerable trace evidence which may lead to the arrest of the murderers.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. John P. Stockton, New-Jersey, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Washington, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. Oakes Ames, Massachusetts, and Hon. L. Myers, Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House. Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, Auburn; Hon. S. S. L'Hommedieu, Ohio; Hon. W. C. S. Otis, Ohio; Gen. E. Upton, U. S. A., and Judge Hitchcock, Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Kelley, U. S. A., and Deacon Wily, Hartford, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

## Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 20.

FLOUR inactive and firm; receipts [illegible],688 bbls.; shipped 6,517 bbls.; sales 100 bbls.; White Winter $13; Spring Extras $9 75@$11. WHEAT 2c.@3c. better; receipts 8,050 bushels; shipped 4,895 bushels; sales 18,000 bushels No. 1 Spring $2 06@$2 10¼—the latter for lots in particular localities; closing $2 08, regular; No. 2 Spring 40,000 bushels $1 86@$1 95; closing $1 88 regular. CORN dull ½c. lower; receipts 6,685 bushels; shipped 2,180 bushels; sales 60,000 bushels No. 1 78c.@79¼, No. 2 75c.@77c. OATS dull and nominal; No. 2 42½c.@43c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. RYE dull; No. 1 89c.@90c. MESS PORK, prime, 50c. better, $17 75@$18; cash $18, seller's option, January; Extra Prime $18 cash, and future delivery. LARD neglected and nominal; Prime 12½c. TALLOW steady; City 10½c. DRESSED HOGS active, 15c.@25c. better, and good averages, $6 75; heavy lots $6 85. LIVE HOGS—Receipts 11,500; buoyant under brisk packing demand, 15c.@25. better; sales 4,500, $5 35@$6. BEEF CATTLE; receipts 1,500 head; sales 560 head, ranging $4 60@$5 30 for good butchers, and $6@$7 12½ for Extra Choice.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Dec. 20.

FLOUR is in active demand for the interior Southern and Eastern trade; sales 1,200 bbls. at $11 75 for City brands from No. 1 Spring; $13 50@$13 75 from Red Winter; $15 from White, and $15 50 @$15 75 for Double Extra from Prime White Wheat. RYE FLOUR dull; sales at $6 50. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,440 bush. No. 2 Milwaukee Club on private terms. CORN unchanged; sales 800 bush. No. 1 Illinois at $1 12 delivered to cars. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. Shorts $18@$21; Ship Stuff $23@$27; Middlings $32@$35 per ton, delivered to cars. RAILROAD FREIGHTS on Flour to Boston $1, to New-York, 90c., to Albany 80c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 20.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm. Sales 2,100 bbls., at $7 for Rye Flour, $13 50 for Amber Western, $11 50 for No. 1 Spring, and $14 50@$16 for the entire range of Double Extra, from White Wheat. WHEAT quiet; sales 200 bushels No. 1 and 2 Milwaukee Mixed at $2 40. CORN nominal at $1. OATS held at 50c.@55c., as to quality. BARLEY nominal; sales at $1@$1 10. RYE quiet; sales at $1. PROVISIONS quiet and steady. DRESSED HOGS quoted at $8@8 50. WHISKY firm at $2 39, in r retail way.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

FLOUR dull; XX Winter $12 12½; XX Spring $10@$10 50. WHEAT firmer; $1 94@$1 95 for No. 2; $1 79@$1 80 for No. 3. CORN steady; 84c. for No. 1. OATS steady; 50c. for No. 1. RYE firm; 91c. for No. 1. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK $17 50. Prime LARD 11½c. DRESSED HOGS firmer, $6 25@$6 75. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn, 1,750 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 20.

COTTON steady; sales 4,500 bales Low Middling at 31c.@32c.; Middling 33c.; receipts 4,116 bales. SUGAR in fair demand; fair, 9½c.; prime to choice, 10¾c.@11¼c. MOLASSES in good demand; fair, 60c.; prime to choice, 62c.@67½c. Sterling Exchange 147; New-York Sight Exchange ⅛ ℔ cent. discount; Gold 134¾@135. FREIGHTS—Tonnage scarce; considerable offering for shipment; rates unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 20.

FLOUR steady; prices unchanged; sales of Superfine $9 75@$10 50; Extra, $11@$12 50. MESS PORK unchanged; sales at $19 50@$20. LARD steady; sales at 11½c.@12c. for Kettle. BACON and BULK MEATS are dull. HOGS have declined under heavy receipts; sales at $6@$6 40; receipts, 10,940. COTTON nominal; holders firm at 31½c. WHISKY unchanged. GOLD unsettled—134¾.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

TOBACCO—Sales of 58 hhds. at steady prices. HOGS dull, 6¼c. gross; receipts, 3,560; total receipts, 100,000. MESS PORK, $20 25. Red Winter WHEAT, $2 65. New CORN, ear, 62c.; shelled, 70c. OATS, 65c. COTTON—Sales 141 bales Low Middling at 31½c. FLOUR—Superfine, $9 50. LARD, 12c. Raw WHISKY in bond, $2 27@$2 28. SUGAR, 11¾c.@12½c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 20.

FLOUR—Better feeling and prices unchanged. WHEAT steady at $2 65. CORN dull and heavy; Old Yellow, 90c; New Mixed, 89c.; Mixed Yellow and White, 86c.@87c. OATS easier and quiet at 76c. RYE steady at $1 05. LARD—Keg, 13½c.; tierces, 11½c.@11¾c. PORK $20 50. WHISKY quiet at $2 25. HOGS flat and lower at $6 20@$6 75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 20.

COTTON advancing and firm; sales at 32c.@33½c., for Middling. Crude TURPENTINE advancing; sales at $4 40. ℔ bbl for Virgin. SPIRITS TURPENTINE buoyant; sales at 67c.@67½c. TIMBER quiet at $6@$12 ℔ M.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

CATTLE MARKET—Receipts of Beef Cattle, 950 head. The market is very dull, and sales 4½c.@8c.—very few transactions over 7c. HOGS dull, packers not being in the market; sales 8¾c.@9¼c. nett. SHEEP inactive; sales 4½c.@6c., gross.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Market for Cotton active, excited and advanced ½c.@1c. Sales 500 bales Middling Uplands at 33c.@34c. Receipts for the week 6,500 bales. Stock on hand 17,700 bales.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Dec. 20.

COTTON firm and advanced ½c.; Middling 33c. Sales for the week, 1,500 bales; receipts, 9,400 bales; exports, 618 bales; stock on hand, 2,194 bales.

GALVESTON, Thursday, Dec. 20—Evening.

Gold at noon, 138@139. Market unsettled. COTTON—sales, 300 bales Low Middling, at 21½c.@22c.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Dec. 20.

WHEAT dull and lower; Amber, $2 85; White, $3; No. 1 Spring, $2 19. CORN unchanged. Dressed HOGS, $6 75@$7.

MOBILE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 2,500 bales; market quiet but firm; Middling, 32c.@33c. Gold $1 35@$1 36¼.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

COTTON market opened and closed quiet: sales 833 bales at 29c.@30c., tax-paid.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Dec. 20.

COTTON market active and advanced ½c. Sales 560 bales Middling at 32½c.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

RESIN firm at $3@$8.

[Advertisement.]

"Once used, they recommend themselves." BURNETT'S STANDARD COOKING EXTRACTS, KALLISTON for the complexion; FLORIMEL, the finest perfume in the world, and COCOAINE, the best hair-dressing extant.—*Christian Freeman, Boston.*

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, has received a special invitation from the Managers of the great Paris Exposition to send some of his world-renowned Hats and Chapeaux for especial exhibition. Times are curiously changed. Twenty years ago New-York dandies wore Paris hats. Now the beaux of the Boulevard ask for a KNOX Hat. Deservedly so; for it is a triumph of grace and elegance.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TOILET SLIPPERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—These handsome and useful articles are admirably adapted for holiday gifts, and they can be procured in great variety at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

## Movements of Ocean Steamers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOR EUROPE. | | | |
| City of New-York | Dec. 22 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Virginia | Dec. 22 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Wm. Penn | Dec. 22 | New-York | London. |
| Arago | Dec. 22 | New-York | Havre. |
| Bavaria | Dec. 22 | New-York | Hamburg. |
| Caledonia | Dec. 22 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| FOR AMERICA. | | | |
| City of Dublin | Dec. 8 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| City of Boston | Dec. 12 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Allemannia | Dec. 12 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Australasian | Dec. 15 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Tarifa | Dec. 11 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| FOR ASPINWALL, NEW-ORLEANS, &C. | | | |
| Rising Star | Dec. 21 | Aspinwall. | |
| Guiding Star | Dec. 22 | Rio and Para. | |
| Gen. Meade | Dec. 22 | New-Orleans. | |
| Havana | Dec. 22 | New-Orleans. | |

## Departure of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mails close at | 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M. |
| Western and Southwestern Mails | 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3 P. M. |
| New-York Central Railroad | 5 P. M. |
| North Mails | 5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. |
| Noorth Mail, Way | 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. |
| Suth Mail at | 5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M. |

## Passengers Sailed.

*In steamship Eagle, for Havana*—W. Basner, T. Margalles, wife and child, Wm. Cruickshank, Amos Noyes, Daniel Downing, D. Knowlton, Mlle. M. Pepita, M. Garcia, C. H. Roberts and wife, Wm. F. Pinkney, Alfonso Matara, Auguste Marquet, Wm. Leopold, Almanzor Guena, Martin Falk, Antonio Leraumo, C. Batista, Jose Ferrer de Conta, Louis Stokes, Mrs. E. WcKenny—Total, 25.

## Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 20.—*In steamship St. Laurent, from Havre*—John A. Stevens, Mr. Garreau, Mr. Benkark, Mr. Berthemy and child, Mr. Formstrecher and wife, Mr. Bair, Mr. Bordelois, B. F. Coston, Mrs. Behn and daughter, T. Lane, F. S. Gils, Mr. Bircher and wife, Mr. de Bassano and child, Mr. Benedetti, Ch. Blanchard, Mr. Davenport and two children, Mme. Manue and infant, Ch. Walsh, Mr. Williams and wife, Miss Marky, Miss Helen Barn, T. Larribeau, R. S. Girandeau, S. S. Kasto, Mme. Perotte, Mme. Louise Lambert, Mr. Hubnerwabel, Walter Bader, Charles Bruanner, Cyrus Dupont, Mr. Ernet, Mr. Catherine Johnson, Mrs. Journey and family, Mrs. Schmidt and family, F. Richter, Ferd. Schellwerk, Wm. B[illegible]les, C. Seibert, Clement Eil, Adam Osterwalder, Heinrich Stuman, Philip Kirchhaier, John Rentz, Martin Wolfender, John Kaussmann, Gobale Kingle, Jacob Schreiner, Ch. Ziegler, Alois Moll, Ferd. Hundertpfund, B. Madru, J. Mackensturin, Sam. Fard, Felicer Journey, George Hey, Simon Mitsenbecker, John Schadback, Louis Delegline, Mr. Bennett, Mrs. Coleman and daughter, B. F. Ayer, Mme. Henpert, Mme. Aymard and family, Jean Shirtener, Francois Margel, Zeferine Tamanelli, R. Harra, G. Harra, Mr. Radon, Mme. Lorge and daughter, Mr. Auguste, Miss Bloen, Horis Novach, Mr. Sulgrove, Mr. Halenger, Michael Becker.

DEC. 20.—*In steamship Deutschland, from Bremen*—R. Siedenburgh, Carl Badenhausen, L. Raecke, H. Notenius, C. G. Muller, Eugenie Reidenbach and children, Arthur Boit, Alfred Meyer, and others in second cabin and steerage.

*In schr. W. J. Holmes, from St. Thomas*—A. A. Pearsall, A. P. Henriquez, J. H. Pierce, A. Decle.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 21 | Sun sets..... 4 35 | Moon rises... 5 50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 49 | Gov. Island. 7 38 | Hell Gate... 9 00

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

## Cleared.

Steamships San Francisco, Behm, Georgetown, Nic., North American Steamship Co.; C. W. Lord, Ward, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; H. Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Seminole, Holmes, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; R. L. Lane, (Br.,) Amidon, Liverpool, B. J. H. Trask, Jr.; Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Rhea Sylvia, (Br.,) Beach, Liverpool, Sloman & Ed e.

Barks Wieland, (Brem.,) Bormann, Bremen via Galveston, C. Luling; Abd-el-Kader, Nickerson, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; John Griffin, Chase, Neuvitas, J. E. Ward & Co.; P. C. Warwick, (Br.,) Chichchester, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros. & Co.; Camilla, (Br.,) Newman, Turks Island, McColl & Frith; Fred. Peterson, (Norw.,) Krudsen, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ann Lucy, (Br.,) Wade, London, E. E. Morgan & Son.

Brigs Oak Point, (Br.,) Vigus, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; W. E. Wheeler, Guptil, Portland, Thompson & Hunter; Nuevo Providenzia, (Ital.,) Mauganara, Marcelles, Slocovich & Smith; Elizabeth, Ames, Mobile, Young & Cowan; Matron, Hillman, Lavacca and Indianola, N. L. McCready & Co.; Tangier, Smith, Portsmouth, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners E. L. B. Weeks, Cranmer, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; L. B. Wing, Endicott, Wilmington, N. C., Goldthwaite & Overton; Pointer, Nichols, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; E. T. Allen, Allen, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; L. S. Davis, Bishop, Apalachicola, R. Post; Rich Hill, Hulse, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; C. L. Herrick, Brown, Providence, A. Howes; Daybreak, Cousins, Fernandina, J. E. Ward & Co.

## Arrived.

Steamship Deutschland, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen Dec. 2, at 10 A. M., and Southampton 6th, at 9 A. M., with mdse. and 687 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. 14th, had a hurricane for 6 hours. Dec. 6, at 9:25 A. M., passed the North German Lloyds steamship New-York near Cowes. 10th, lat. 50 16, lon. 28 51, passed Am. ship Excelsior, bound east.

Steamship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Bocande, Havre Dec. 6, and Brest 8th, with mdse. and 94 passengers to George Mackenzie. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Burse, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamer Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Ferguson & Wood.

Brig Eaglet, (of Tortola,) Terry, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to master. Has had heavy weather; lost mainboom. Sld. in co. with brig Mary Williams, for New-Orleans. Brig Moses Rogers sailed for New-York 2 days previous.

Brig Como, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Johnson, Windsor 21 ds., with plaster to C. A. De Wolf & Co. On the night of the 9th inst. was run into by a ship, and carried away foretopmast. Could not ascertain the name of the ship.

Brig Albert, (Hanov.,) Blohm, Rio Janeiro 62 ds., with coffee to Rodocanachi & Co.

Schr. W. J. Holmes, Raynor, St. Thomas 15 ds., in ballast to Morrison & Phillips. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy northerly winds. Sept. 28, on the outward passage, encountered a severe hurricane from E. S. E., in which John Peterson, seaman, was washed overboard and lost; same time had decks swept, lost galley, jibboom, jib, flying jib, and sprung bowsprit.

Schr. Coral Isle, (Br.,) Stubbs, East Harbor, T. I., Nov. 4, via Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 7, with salt to C. E. Knox & Co. The C. I. was in the hurricane of last September, in which she lost sails and sustained other damage. After survey she was ordered to proceed to the nearest American port; arriving at Wilmington, a suit of sails was forwarded to her.

Schr. Polomah, Hall, Galveston, with cotton.

Schr. Money Hill, Higgins, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Julia E. Erksine, Erksine, New-Orleans.

BELOW—U. S. storeship Relief, six months from Shanghai, short of provisions and water.

## By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 20—Arr. steamer City of Bath, from Savannah; brigs Lito, Palermo; S. O. Shaw, Turks Island.

Also arr. bark Gertrude, from Queenstown; brigs Bounding Billow, from Surinam; Mariposa, Savannah. Schr. Volta, Capt. Hardy, from Wilmington, N. C., for Boston, is ashore on Gallops Island, below this port, and leaking badly.

Below, at anchor in the roads, ship N. Boynton, from Liverpool; barks Silentilena, Buenos Ayres; Gertrude E., Guantanemo; Ella Stevens, Matanzas; Alexandria, Cienfuegos.

GALVESTON, Dec. 20—Entered, brig Jennie Cushman, Berry, from Boston. Cld. steamer Ariadne, Sawyer, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20—Cld. Joohan, for Liverpool; brig J. H. Kennedy, for Providence; steamship St. Louis, for Boston; ship Sylvia, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 20.—Arr. steamships Fountain, from New-York; Fannie Forsyth, from Boston. Cld., Brig Selma, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 20.—Arr. steamship Whirlwind; schr. Rathway, from Philadelphia; schr. Julia Baker, from New-York.

## Miscellaneous.

The ship Gen. McClellan reported ashore at Patchogue, L. I., was got off this morning. No particulars.—(By telegraph to Mr. Ellwood Walters, Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Further advices received from this ship state that she went on the beach at 5 A. M. on the 18th, the weather mild and clear, striking on the outer bar. She has 170 passengers, among whom there is considerable sickness, and since the ship has been ashore there have been nine births of children, three of them this morning. After throwing overboard 50 tons of lead, the ship was pulled off by a steamtug, sent down from the City to her assistance, at 3 A. M. to-day.

The vessel reported ashore at Hart Island is the schr. Almira Ann, Lunt, from Calais, with lumber for Mott Haven.

The schr. Decatur Oakes is yet ashore on Negro Point, Hell Gate.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The Br. brig Jubilee, from St. John's, N. F., for Boston, went ashore last night, one mile north of Scituate Lighthouse, and is high and dry on the beach. The crew were saved.

## Foreign Ports.

[PER JAVA.]

Arr. from New-York, ship Ausdell, at Table Bay; Queensland, at Deal.

Arr. from Portland, Corra Linn, at Belfast.

Arr. from Boston, Otago, at Algoa Bay.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Adria, at Queenstown.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Marie, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Baltimore, Carroll, at Liverpool.

CAPITAL PRIZE,
$30,000!

KELLEY'S
GRAND NORTH AMERICAN
PRIZE CONCERT.

TIME FIXED TO
AWARD THE PREMIUMS,
And the Concert to be given at the Wabash-av. Rink,
Chicago, Ill.,
SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1867.

THIS IS THE
GREATEST DISTRIBUTION
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
And most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world!
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES!
VALUED AT
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS,
INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS!
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET HOLDERS.

A SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE.

The proprietors of this grand enterprise have great pleasure in being able to inform the subscribers to their Concert that it is now an assured success. Out of 500,000 tickets issued only 98,000 remain unsold. The proprietors do not wish to hold a single ticket when the concert takes place, as it might create dissatisfaction among our patrons, and therefore have been compelled to extend the time to Jan. 26, 1867, when it will positively take place without any further postponement.

For fifteen years we have been engaged in the gift business, and we point with pride to the reputation we have won for honesty and integrity. Many of the prominent citizens of Chicago will bear witness to the statement that we have never made any promises to the public that we have not sacredly fulfilled, and we refer to the leading bankers and merchants of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago for our character for fair dealing.

In spite of all opposition and every obstacle we shall prove to the public that the North American Prize Concert will be conducted honorably, and all the prizes advertised will be distributed fairly, impartially and without reserve.

We advise all parties wanting tickets to send for them at once. All orders for tickets will be promtly filled.

NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED, 500,000.
PRICE $1 EACH.
EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.
SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission. We will send

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 tickets to one address for | $4 50 |
| 10 tickets to one address for | 9 00 |
| 20 tickets to one address for | 17 50 |

Send the name of each subscriber and their post-office address, with town, county and State in full. Money by draft, post-office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to
A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 165 Randolph-st., Chicago.

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WONDERFUL
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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, TOY BOOKS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS,
For sale on favorable terms during the Holidays.
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and
T. J. CROWEN,
No. 413 Broadway.
Corner of Lispenard-st., (Mr. Carleton's old stand.)

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES or HERALD complete, from Jan. 1, 1861, to present time. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE!
SECURE YOUR TICKETS
IN THE
GRAND PRESENTATION
FESTIVAL,
POSITIVELY TO TAKE PLACE
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
NEXT SATURDAY EVENING.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises commence at 8 o'clock.
TICKET OFFICE,
NO. 616 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

It being now apparent that the object for which this enterprise was undertaken will be accomplished, the sale of tickets will be positively closed on SATURDAY EVENING, the 22d inst. No tickets will be sold after that date.

We desire to express our thanks to the public and the Press for the liberal patronage and encouragement given to this enterprise.

THOMAS & CO.,
Managing Directors.

The following is the programme for the Festival, prepared by Theodore Thomas, Esq., Musical Director.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. OVERTURE—"POET AND PEASANT"...SUPPE. ORCHESTRA.
2. SONG—"WANDERER"...SCHUBERT. MR. W. C. CAMPBELL.
3. WALTZ—"DREAMS ON THE OCEAN"...GUNG'L. ORCHESTRA.
4. FLOWER SONG FROM "FAUST"...GOUNOD. MISS FANNIE B. GOODWIN.
5. GRAND SELECTION FROM "IL TROVATORE"...VERDI.
INTERMISSION.
PART II.
1. NATIONAL OVERTURE...KOPPITZ. ORCHESTRA.
2. SONG—"THE OLD SEXTON"...RUSSELL. MR. W. C. CAMPBELL.
3. POLKA—"THE LINNETS"...BOSQUE. ORCHESTRA.
4. SONG—"SING, BIRDIE, SING"...GANZ. MISS F. B. GOODWIN.
5. QUADRILLE—"FESTIVAL"...STRAUS. ORCHESTRA.
6. DUET—"SEE THE PALE MOON"...CAMPANA. MISS GOODWIN and MR. CAMPBELL.
FINALE—"GRAND CORONATION MARCH," FROM LE PROPHETE...MEYERBEER.

OFFICE, No. 616 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

At the earnest solicitation of many prominent citizens, and to meet the pressing demands made upon us, and to afford all an opportunity who desire to assist in furthering the beneficial object for which this enterprise is conducted, we have, with the approbation of the officers and managers of the home, concluded to continue the sale of tickets beyond the 200,000. The number and value of the presents will be increased in exact proportion to the whole number of tickets sold, thus guaranteeing to every ticket holder an equal chance, as in the original schedule.

THOMAS & CO.

Orders may be sent direct to us inclosing the money, from $1 to $25 in a registered letter with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 tickets to one address | $4 50 | 40 tickets to one address | [illegible] |
| 10 tickets to one address | 9 00 | 50 tickets to one address | [illegible] |
| 20 tickets to one address | 17 50 | 100 tickets to one address | 85 00 |
| 30 tickets to one address | [illegible] | | |

Address all orders and communications to THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, No. 616 Broadway, New-York.
Or to
N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $50 made by the Empire Sewing-Machine Company, of No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 22.
Major-Gen. VAN VLIET, Chairman of the Distributing Committee, will preside.
THEODORE THOMAS, Esq., Musical Director.
Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. OVERTURE—"POET AND PEASANT"...SUPPE. ORCHESTRA.
2. SONG—"WANDERER"...SCHUBERT. MR. W. C. CAMPBELL.
3. WALTZ—"DREAMS ON THE OCEAN"...GUNG'L. ORCHESTRA.
4. FLOWER SONG FROM "FAUST"...GOUNOD. MISS FANNIE B. GOODWIN.
5. GRAND SELECTION FROM "IL TROVATORE"...VERDI.
INTERMISSION.
PART II.
1. NATIONAL OVERTURE...KOPPITZ. ORCHESTRA.
2. SONG—"THE OLD SEXTON"...RUSSELL. MR. W. C. CAMPBELL.
3. POLKA—"THE LINNETS"...BOSQUE. ORCHESTRA.
4. SONG—"SING, BIRDIE, SING"...GANZ. MISS F. B. GOODWIN.
5. QUADRILLE—"FESTIVAL"...STRAUS. ORCHESTRA.
6. DUET—"SEE THE PALE MOON"...CAMPANA. MISS GOODWIN and MR. CAMPBELL.
FINALE—"GRAND CORONATION MARCH," FROM LE PROPHETE...MEYERBEER.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The evening of the Festival positively closes the issue and sale of Tickets by the Managers. On Monday next the Committee of Distribution, consisting of the following prominent and responsible citizens, viz.:

Major-Gen. VAN VLIET,
(Quartermaster-General of the Department of New-York,)
Major-Gen. BARLOW,
(Secretary of State of New-York,)
ANDREW WARNER, Esq.,
(Secretary of Bank for Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others,)
WM. ORTON, Esq.,
(President Am. Telegraph Co.,)
and JOHN H. WHITE, Esq.,
(Counsellor at Law,)

will meet for the purpose of determining the manner of drawing the respective presents.

In order, however, that no numbers shall enter into the drawing except those of tickets ACTUALLY SOLD, and for the further purpose of receiving and examining the accounts of agents, and increasing the number of the presents in due proportion to the number of tickets sold, it will be ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY, in justice to the public, that the Committee should have ample time for such investigation and preparation. We confidently announce that the

DRAWING WILL COMMENCE
ON
MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1867,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

for which purpose a suitable hall will be hired, open to all ticket holders, and announced by advertisement in the daily papers.

THOMAS & CO.,
Managing Directors.

The above card is published with our approval.
Mrs. CHAS. P. DALY, Acting President.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
Mrs. JOHN S. VOORHIES, Treasurer.

GREAT DECLINE
IN THE PRICE OF
CLOTHING.

On account of the recent decline in the price of WOOLEN GOODS, we now offer to sell a large portion of our superb Winter stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, REGARDLESS OF COST.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. OF GRAND.
BROADWAY, COR. OF WARREN.

USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL
PRESENTS,
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
AT WARD'S, NO. 387 BROADWAY.
500 DOZEN SILK SCARFS, NEW STYLES, $1 50 EACH.
CARD'GAN JACKETS, $5 EACH.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS AT REDUCED PRICES.
FRENCH CLOTH GLOVES, 75c. PAIR.
LONDON MADE LINEN COLLARS, $3 PER DOZEN.
EXTRA FINE PAPER COLLARS, $1 50 PER 100.
LADIES' PAPER COLLARS, $1 50 PER 100.
FINE DRESS SHIRTS, NEW STYLES.
S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FRED. S. COZZENS, NO. 73 WARREN-ST.,
Respectfully solicits an inspection of his stock of American and Foreign Wines now ready for the
HOLIDAY SEASON.
They consist of the choicest brands of American and Foreign
SPARKLING WINES.
"PARIS EXPOSITION" SPARKLING, Quarts and Pints, from the PLEASANT VALLEY WINE COMPANY.
"EMPIRE" PLEASANT VALLEY SPARKLING, Quarts and Pints.
CHARLES' BOTTLES SPARKLING CATAWBA, a delicious Cincinnati Wine.
LONGWORTH'S SPARKLING CATAWBA.
FINE OLD SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES.
CLARET, PORT AND DRY NATIVE AND FOREIGN WINES.

LACE CURTAINS,
$1 AND UPWARDS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, $3 to $15.
LACE DRAPERY, $1 per yard.
VESTIBULE LACE, 50 cents to $3.
ELTING & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
NO. 447 BROADWAY,
FOR STORES,
FOR SKYLIGHTS,
FOR DWELLINGS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, Manufacturers.

ENTIRE STOCK.
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
OVERCOATS,
FOR SALE AT COST.
BROKAW BROTHERS
NO. 34 4TH-AV.,
NO. 62 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

LARGE
OVER STOCK
OF
SUPERB WINTER
CLOTHING
$200,000
TO BE SOLD DURING THE
HOLIDAYS.
DEVLIN & CO.

TICKNOR & FIELDS'S
PUBLICATIONS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS invite the attention of New-York book-buyers to the large and fine assortment of their

HOLIDAY & STANDARD
BOOKS IN FINE BINDINGS

of their own publication, on sale at their branch house, No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

This collection comprises the works of many standard and popular American and English writers, among whom may be named:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Longfellow, | Tennyson, | Dickens, |
| Whittier, | Scott, | Hawthorne, |
| Lowell, | Shakespeare, | Emerson, |
| Holmes, | Browning, | De Quincey, |
| Bayard Taylor, | Mrs. Jameson, | Saxe, |

In addition to the above standard books, Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS have published the present season

FOUR NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

MAUD MULLER. Illustrated by Hennessy. Cloth, $3 50; morocco, $7.
SIR LAUNFAL. Illustrated by Eytinge. Cloth, $3 50; morocco, $5.
EVANGELINE. Illustrated by Darley. Cloth, [illegible]; morocco, [illegible].
FLOWER-DE-LUCE. Illustrated by various artists. Cloth, $2 50; morocco, [illegible].

These books have received the highest praise for artistic excellence and finish. They are the choicest and least expensive gift-books of the season.

The public are invited to call and examine these books.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 63 Bleecker-st., six doors east of Broadway, New-York City.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS

Have been awarded SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PREMIUMS, Gold and Silver Medals, OVER ALL COMPETITORS at the principal fairs in this country, and a PRIZE MEDAL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, in competition with the best makers of this country and Europe. THAT THE GREAT SUPERIORITY OF THESE PIANOS is at this time universally conceded is abundantly proved by the very flattering letters and testimonials received during the past few months from the MOST CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS AND LEADING ARTISTS OF EUROPE. Among others may be mentioned:

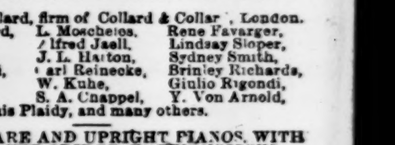
Mr. H. F. Broadwood, firm of Broadwood & Sons, London.
Mr. C. D. Collard, firm of Collard & Collard, London.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mlle. A. Goddard, | I. Moscheles, | Rene Favarger, |
| Chas. Halle, | Alfred Jaell, | Lindsay Sloper, |
| Jules Benedict, | J. L. Hatton, | Sydney Smith, |
| James M. Wehli, | Carl Reinecke, | Brinley Richards, |
| G. A. Osborne, | W. Kuhe, | Giulio Regondi, |
| M. W. Balfe, | S. A. Chappel, | F. Von Arnold, |

Louis Plaidy, and many others.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, WITH FULL AGRAFFE BRIDGE, TREBLE UNISONS, AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. Every instrument made by ourselves.

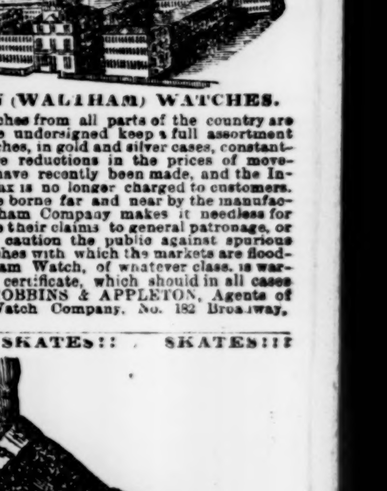
WAREROOMS:
NO. 652 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 246 WASHINGTON-ST., BOSTON.
Authorized Agents in all the principal cities of the Union.



AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

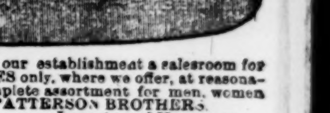
Dealers in Watches from all parts of the country are reminded that the undersigned keep a full assortment of Waltham Watches, in gold and silver cases, constantly on hand. Large reductions in the prices of movements and cases have recently been made, and the Internal Revenue Tax is no longer charged to customers. The good repute borne far and near by the manufactures of the Waltham Company makes it needless for the agents to urge their claims to general patronage, or for them to caution the public against spurious and inferior Watches with which the markets are flooded. Every Waltham Watch, of whatever class, is warranted by special certificate, which the purchaser can always demand. ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents of the American Watch Company, No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!



We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer, at reasonable prices, a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers of Hardware, No. 27 Park-row.

NEW-YORK CLUB SKATE.
BRADY'S PATENT, WITHOUT STRAPS.



THE MOST POPULAR SKATE IN THE COUNTRY, vastly improved on former seasons. Price $10 per pair.

For sale by hardware and skate dealers, and by the manufacturer, PHINEAS SMITH, No. 15 Cliff-st., New-York.

Also, manufacturer of Tool Chests, adapted for boys, gents, farmers, planters and carpenters. Well adapted for Holiday Presents.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 703, Dec. 20, 1866.
45, 69, 25, 21, 13, 59, 18, 60, 46, 17, 70, 23, 30.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 704, Dec. 20, 1866.
1, 38, 29, 51, 40, 14, 76, 1, 7, 67, 58, 53, 22, 24, 20.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 603, Dec. 20, 1866.
41, 46, 57, 24, 52, 40, 47, 72, 20, 60, 78, 32, 35, 16.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 604, Dec. 20, 1866.
69, 51, 59, 34, 33, 38, 64, 5, 16, 63, 65, 75, 36, 72, 62.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished on all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 152 Fulton-st.